

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,  
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCH  
REPORT No. 6.

Prices, Purchasing-Power of Money, Wages,  
Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General  
Industrial Conditions, 1914-15.

Prepared under instructions from the  
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Commonwealth Statistician.

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May, 1916.

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By Authority: McCARRON, BIRD & CO., Printers, 479 Collins Street, Melbourne.

[C.S., No. 289.]

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## SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. **General.**—This Report, the publication of which has been delayed owing to pressure of other work, contains information in summarised form regarding trade-unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, purchasing-power of money, wages, and general industrial conditions. These comprise the matters of most general interest and importance, now being investigated from year to year (beginning on the 1st January, 1913) by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. The inquiries in regard to several of these matters were extended back to the year 1891, so as to furnish statistics comparable with those published herein for 1913 to 1915. The continuity of the returns, now being collected, is thus substantially preserved.

In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form—firstly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents for the years 1914 and 1915, and secondly, as to current rates of wages and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States.

The interests concerned in certain of these questions are varied and extensive, and associated with the latter are some important aspects of those economic and industrial problems which have, in comparatively recent years, become the subject of so much research and discussion on the part of statesmen, publicists and students, as well as of those who are engaged in the practical application of Conciliation and Arbitration, Industrial Court and Wages Board Acts.

Most, if not all, of the subjects dealt with in this Report have, in the past, not received in the Commonwealth that attention they now demand, and in view of the lack of data bearing thereon, it became necessary, before any comprehensive or reliable results could be obtained, to commence the collection of the data *de novo*, and to create a suitable organisation for that purpose.

2. **Sources of Information.**—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to the purchasing power of money, particulars are obtained direct from retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in trade journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade-unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents, whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade unions as to industrial disputes and changes in rates of wages. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns are also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment

bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants, accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to the proper control and direction of Australia's development in this regard.

On return to the central Bureau, the particulars given on the forms are examined and checked, and in case of any discrepancy or apparent inconsistency, the forms are returned for verification and correction.

It is gratifying to note that the response of all persons has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and the thanks of the Bureau are due to many who went to a certain amount of trouble and personal inconvenience in order to obtain the desired information from the books of their Associations and from other sources. In one or two cases, however, legal proceedings had to be taken under the penal provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, and substantial penalties were imposed.

**3. Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating and publishing the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisation, unemployment, rates of wages, industrial disputes, etc., the following industrial classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-workers, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacturing and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

## SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

**1. General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and this was supplemented at

the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1906. Similar particulars for 1891 and 1901 were published in Report No. 5. It is now fully recognised by all concerned that the affairs of no single union are disclosed in the published results. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to add that the investigations are based upon an impartial review of the evidence, and are used solely for general statistical purposes. The wide recognition of this has led to a more cordial readiness to assist the Bureau in securing complete information.

## 2. Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1906 to 1915.—

The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The estimated total membership of all unions for years prior to 1912 is shewn in the last line of the table.

**Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year, 1906 to 1915.**

Particulars.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Total Number of Unions ..	302	323	378	419	482	573	621	710	712	713
No. of Unions for which membership available ..	253	286	334	375	442	542	621	710	712	713
Membership of these Unions ..	147,049	172,310	212,483	244,747	277,047	344,999	433,224	497,925	523,271	528,031
Estimated Total Membership of all Unions ..	175,529	194,602	240,475	273,461	302,119	364,732	..	..	..	..

These figures shew that the number of unions in 1915 was more than double the number in 1906. The estimated membership during the same period increased three-fold. The estimated increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1912, when it amounted to 68,492, and least in 1915, when it was only 4760. The increase in the year 1914 was 25,346, and in 1915 4760.

In this connection it should be remembered that those members of trade unions who had joined the Expeditionary Forces at the end of the years 1914 and 1915 are not included in the membership for those years.

## 3. Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.—

The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 :—

**Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years  
1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	C'with.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1912 ..	177	151	67	78	97	51	..	621	*408
1913 ..	201	162	94	86	107	60	..	710	*432
1914 ..	197	170	86	87	107	62	3	712	*430
1915 ..	203	161	89	87	104	66	3	713	*415
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1912 ..	453	241	226	62	177	33	..	1,192	†1,405
1913 ..	555	292	230	74	174	60	..	1,385	†1,663
1914 ..	598	314	224	85	214	62	..	1,497	†1,779
1915 ..	721	312	246	94	203	63	..	1,639	†1,937
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1912 ..	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	..	433,224	433,224
1913 ..	230,677	130,176	51,683	40,061	35,317	10,011	..	497,925	497,925
1914 ..	240,023	138,810	55,580	40,956	38,106	9,149	647	523,271	523,271
1915 ..	241,979	141,993	58,310	39,264	35,980	9,346	1,159	528,031	528,031
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.									
1913 ..	12.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.6	..	11.5	11.5
1914 ..	4.1	6.6	7.5	2.2	7.9	†8.6	..	5.1	5.1
1915 ..	0.8	2.3	4.9	†4.1	†5.6	2.2	79.1	0.9	0.9

\* Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and Inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing. (See remarks below).  
† Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the above table, under heading the "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column but one), it is obvious that, in the case of inter-State and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures specified in the last column, deduction is made for this duplication.

Except in the last column, the Number of Branches indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The increase in membership in 1913 was equal to 11.5., in 1914 to 5.1, and in 1915 to 0.9 per cent. The increase in population from 1912 to 1913 amounted to 1.02 per cent., and from 1913 to 1914 1.4 per cent. in the total population of the Commonwealth. From 1914 to 1915 there was a slight decrease.

In 1914 and 1915, leaving out the Northern Territory, the increase was greatest in Queensland. There was a *decrease* in membership in Tasmania in 1914, and in South Australia and Western Australia in 1915.

**4. Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, 1914 and 1915.**—The following table gives the number of unions and membership in Industrial Groups in each State. The number of unions specified for each State refers to the number of different unions represented in each State; that is to say, inter-State or federated unions are counted once in each State in which they are represented, but sub-branches within a State are not counted. In order to avoid disclosing the affairs of individual unions, in cases where there are only either one or two unions in any group in a State, the membership is not given separately, but is included in the total figures for the State and Commonwealth.

**Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups in each State,  
December. 1914.**

Industrial Groups.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'd.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thn. T'tory.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3	4	2	4	4	3	..	20
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	18	22	11	11	9	4	1	76
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	21	16	5	9	11	8	..	70
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	10	10	2	3	3	2	..	30
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	9	9	2	2	5	2	..	29
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	25	23	6	12	9	5	..	80
VII. Building . . . . .	17	16	10	8	10	5	1	67
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . . . .	16	3	1	2	3	2	..	27
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	6	4	7	4	7	4	..	32
X. Other Land Transport . .	8	6	3	2	4	2	..	25
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	14	8	17	9	7	8	..	63
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	3	3	1	1	2	1	..	11
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	7	5	1	2	7	..	..	22
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	40	41	18	18	26	16	1	160
Total . . . . .	197	170	86	87	107	62	3	712

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	6,758	5,233	*	1,237	3,568	592	..	†17,388
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	19,742	12,618	3,045	3,920	2,349	434	..	42,108
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	17,906	11,422	6,035	2,249	1,296	855	..	39,763
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	7,021	7,928	*	876	334	*	..	†16,159
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	4,499	3,425	*	*	429	*	..	†8,353
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	15,185	9,394	674	1,705	1,870	174	..	29,002
VII. Building . . . . .	16,096	11,912	3,159	2,432	2,524	470	*	36,593
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. . . . .	24,599	5,044	*	*	5,989	*	..	39,733
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	39,192	15,939	4,523	4,045	6,529	1,027	..	71,260
X. Other Land Transport . .	6,306	6,764	2,026	*	742	*	..	17,687
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	21,353	11,652	4,871	4,480	1,400	780	..	44,536
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	17,416	10,357	*	*	*	*	..	44,593
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	4,848	3,461	*	*	1,713	..	..	11,135
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	39,102	23,661	17,330	10,407	9,363	†1,833	*	†101,696
Total . . . . .	240,023	138,810	55,580	40,956	38,106	9,149	§47	523,271

\* Not available for publication separately; included in State and Commonwealth Totals.  
† Incomplete, see footnote\*. ‡ Includes membership of Industrial Group XII. in Western Australia. § Membership of Groups II., VII. and XIV. included in the South Australian numbers.

**Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups in each State,  
December, 1915.**

Industrial Groups.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nth'n Ter.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3	5	2	3	4	3	..	20
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . . .	18	22	12	11	8	5	1	77
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	21	16	5	9	12	9	..	72
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	10	8	2	3	3	5	..	31
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	9	10	2	2	5	2	..	30
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	25	21	6	12	9	5	..	78
VII. Building . . . . .	17	14	9	8	10	4	1	63
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. .	16	3	1	2	3	2	..	27
IX. Railway & Tramway Services	6	4	6	4	7	4	..	31
X. Other Land Transport . .	8	6	4	2	2	2	..	24
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	17	7	17	9	8	8	..	66
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	4	3	1	1	2	1	..	12
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .	7	5	1	2	5	..	..	20
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . .	42	37	21	19	26	16	1	162
Total . . . . .	203	161	89	87	104	66	3	713

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	5,107	4,912	*	959	3,121	563	..	†14,662
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . . .	22,179	13,434	4,005	4,228	2,759	499	*	47,104
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	17,660	10,506	5,962	2,039	1,183	1,154	..	38,504
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	7,605	11,325	*	990	263	525	..	†20,708
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	5,111	3,563	*	*	400	*	..	10,784
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	15,203	10,975	829	1,671	1,776	194	..	30,648
VII. Building . . . . .	16,441	12,400	3,344	3,337	1,805	412	*	37,739
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. .	19,493	4,416	*	*	4,746	*	..	33,024
IX. Railway & Tramway Services	41,864	16,132	6,432	4,008	7,046	1,000	..	76,482
X. Other Land Transport . .	5,963	6,742	2,175	*	*	*	..	17,208
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	20,420	11,331	4,823	4,387	1,179	763	..	42,903
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	14,360	10,108	*	*	*	*	..	40,334
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .	4,556	2,357	*	*	1,556	..	..	9,269
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . .	46,017	23,792	18,133	10,225	†10,146	1,303	*	107,975
Total . . . . .	241,979	141,993	58,310	39,264	35,980	9,346	\$1,159	528,031

\* Not available for publication separately; included in State and Commonwealth Totals.

† Incomplete, see footnote\*. ‡ Includes membership of Industrial Groups, X. and XII., in Western Australia. § Membership of Groups II. VII. and XIV. included in South Australian members.

**5. Number of Male and Female Members of Unions, 1914 and 1915.**

—The total membership of trade unions in Australia at the end of 1914 was 523,271, consisting of 500,686 males and 22,585 females, and at the end of 1915, 528,031, consisting of 499,160 males, and 28,871 females. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 497,925, and 20,264 respectively. In 1912 and 1913, the male membership was 95.9 per cent., and the female membership 4.1 per cent. of the total union membership in 1914 the percentages were 95.7 and 4.3, and in 1915, 94.5 and 5.5 respectively.

Of the 28,871 female members of trade unions in 1915, 14,408, or 50.0 per cent., are included in Groups IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.) and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.).

**6. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over, 1914 and 1915.—**

The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1914 and 1915, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1914 and 1915 is obtained.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over, in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that *the estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed*; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible at all for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year, 1914.\***

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North Terr.	C'wlth.
MALES.								
No. of Members of Unions	231,396	128,938	54,260	39,713	36,843	8,880	647	500,686
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over	380,976	258,052	140,076	81,345	81,224	35,269	1,778	978,720
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	60.7	50.0	38.7	48.8	45.4	25.2	36.4	51.2
FEMALES.								
No. of Members of Unions	8,627	9,872	1,320	1,243	1,233	260	..	22,585
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over	79,504	78,026	25,555	18,310	12,627	7,400	63	221,485
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	10.9	12.7	5.2	6.8	10.0	3.5	..	10.2

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year 1915.\***

Particulars.	-	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. Terr.	C'wlth.
MALES.									
No. of Members of Unions	..	230,969	129,078	56,468	37,970	34,590	8,930	1,155	499,160
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	..	374,533	250,694	138,841	78,729	77,650	34,647	2,016	957,110
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	..	61.7	51.5	40.7	48.2	44.5	25.8	57.3	52.2
FEMALES.									
No. of Members of Unions	..	11,010	12,915	1,842	1,294	1,390	416	4	28,871
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	..	81,434	78,836	26,124	18,730	12,880	7,508	76	225,588
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	..	13.5	16.4	7.1	6.9	10.8	5.5	5.3	12.8

\* Corresponding figures for 1912 will be found in Report No. 2, page 12, and for 1913, in Report No. 5, page 10.

7. **Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth in 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, respectively, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once :—

**Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1912	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	408
1913	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
1914	8	17	29	39	52	45	32	72	67	69	430
1915	9	16	30	41	44	35	34	69	63	74	415

MEMBERSHIP.											
1912	132,335	99,718	79,614	60,558	22,585	12,234	9,483	9,823	5,106	2,268	433,224
1913	176,188	121,710	75,357	48,938	32,154	17,994	6,406	11,326	5,914	1,938	497,825
1914	176,157	125,021	84,359	59,350	37,141	16,439	7,898	10,141	4,572	2,193	523,271
1915	186,755	122,009	89,295	61,264	30,651	13,405	8,308	9,408	4,537	2,399	528,031

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1912	30.5	23.0	18.4	14.0	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
1913	35.4	24.4	15.1	9.8	6.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	100.0
1914	33.6	23.9	16.1	11.4	7.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1915	35.3	23.1	16.9	11.6	5.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0

It will be seen that at the end of the year 1912 the seven largest unions (in the group 10,000 and over) comprised 132,335 members, or no less than 30.5 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1913 there were nine unions, in 1914 eight unions, and in 1915 nine unions in this group, and in each of the years specified their membership comprised over 30.0 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

The membership of the unions in the next group (5000, and under 10,000) comprised in each year specified over 20 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. The percentage in these two groups amounted to 53.5 in 1912, 59.8 in 1913, 57.5 in 1914, and 58.5 in 1915, of the total membership in those years.

8. **Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

**Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at the end of Years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1912	20	11	17	14	10	72
" " 1913	16	11	16	18	17	78
" " 1914	18	9	14	16	22	79
" " 1915	17	11	14	16	23	81
Number of Members, 1912	31,358	18,147	55,517	43,548	131,201	279,771
" " 1913	31,063	13,389	73,186	54,202	180,597	352,437
" " 1914	26,423	7,853	64,040	67,427	190,084	355,827
" " 1915	21,709	10,425	73,760	76,633	197,310	379,837

\* Three unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

It will be seen that in 1915 81 out of the 415 separate associations and groups of associations are organised on an inter-State basis. The membership of these 81 unions amounts to 379,837, or 71.9 per cent. of the total membership (528,031) of all unions. The number of inter-State or federated unions in 1912 was 72, comprising 64.6 per cent., in 1913, 78 comprising 70.8 per cent., and in 1914 79 comprising 68.0 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

**9. Central Labour Organisations.**—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Federation, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shews the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1914 and 1915.

**Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Years 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Councils ..	1914	4	5	1	4	11	1	26
	1915	3	5	1	4	10	1	24
No. of Unions and Branch	1914	164	196	18	84	182	24	668
Unions Affiliated	1915	150	198	26	89	183	22	668

The figures given in the above table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

The Brisbane District Council of the Australian Labour Federation ceased to exist when the Australian Labour Federation became absorbed in the Australian Workers' Union. A new Labour Council, however, has been organised, to which 26 trade unions are affiliated.

**10. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year, 1915.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered. The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1915. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

**Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1915.**

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3	14,639	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	2	*
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	10	36,658	X. Other Land Transport ..	3	10,009
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	9	27,206	XI. Shipping, etc. ..	9	36,930
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	5	17,311	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	2	*
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	*	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	4	4,835
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	16	14,727	XIV. Miscellaneous ..	20	48,565
VII. Building ..	5	25,491			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	4	28,960	TOTAL .. ..	93	351,527

\* Not available for publication separately; included in total for all groups.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 8 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 8 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under that Act are, of course, not included in that table.

### SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—In Section VIII. of this Report, the method of index-numbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wages in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., V., and VI. variations in retail prices and purchasing-power of money, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing power of money, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

2. **Number Unemployed in Various Industries, 1906 to 1915.**—The table herewith shews for the end of each year specified:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).

**Unemployment in Trades Unions, Number and Membership of Unions for which Returns available, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1906 to 1915.\***

Particulars.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
No. of Unions for which returns available	47	51	68	84	109	160	464	465	439	465
Membership	11,299	13,179	18,685	21,122	32,995	67,961	224,023	251,207	250,716	273,149
No. of Unemployed at end of year	753	757	1,117	1,223	1,857	3,171	12,441	13,430	27,610	18,489
Percentage of Unemployed at end of year	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.6	5.3	11.0	6.8

\* See graph on page 72.

For reasons indicated on pages 16 to 18 of Labour Report No. 2 this table does not furnish a complete register of unemployment. Nevertheless for the purpose of making comparisons, and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available. The significance of the figures shewing the percentage of unemployment may be better understood by reference to the graph on page 72.

3. **Employment Index-Numbers 1891 to 1915.**—For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentages of unemployed have been subtracted from 100, so as to shew the percentage of members *not returned as unemployed*, and the results computed in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (= 1000).

**Percentage of Members of Trade Unions not Returned as Unemployed, and Employment Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1915.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Percentage <i>not</i> returned as Unemployed	90.7	89.2	93.4	93.3	94.2	94.4	95.3	94.4	94.7	89.0	93.2
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	936	980	979	988	990	1,000	991	994	934	978

The figures given in the first line of the above table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, on the assumption that the unemployment returns for the end of the year are representative of the state of unemployment throughout the year. The figures in the second line shew (on the same assumption) the relative state of employment in each year, compared with the year 1911, the state of employment being measured, of course, by the percentage of full time worked.

4. **Unemployment in Different Industries, 1914 and 1915.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in 1913, 1914, and 1915, have been published in "Labour Bulletins" Nos. 1 to 12. The following table shews for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1914 and 1915. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given.

**Percentage of Unemployment in Different Industries at the end of 1912 and Quarterly for 1914 and 1915.\***

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1914.				1915.			
		1st quar. (Jan. to (Mar.	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to (Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)
I. Wood Furniture ..	3.7	4.4	4.9	10.4	15.7	15.1	15.9	10.7	6.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7.4	6.3	6.2	11.7	12.8	8.1	5.8	4.2	4.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	6.5	8.7	13.3	12.3	15.8	16.4	24.1	15.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	7.1	2.9	12.9	10.3	9.8	5.0	8.3	3.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	3.8	3.7	4.9	6.4	6.5	5.6	2.9	2.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	4.1	5.4	10.7	9.7	9.7	7.6	6.7	4.2
VII. Building ..	5.5	3.8	2.5	7.9	12.9	17.3	10.0	10.5	9.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	11.8	8.9	8.3	8.2	13.8	12.9	8.2	8.4
X. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.2	2.6	2.9
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other Miscellaneous ..	5.4	5.0	5.5	12.8	11.2	11.3	8.8	7.5	6.4
TOTAL .. .. .	5.6	5.9	5.7	10.7	11.0	12.0	9.5	8.8	6.8

\* Figures for 1913, were given in Labour Report, No. 5, p. 14.

5. **Unemployment in each State 1912 to 1915.**—The following table shews for each State the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1914 and 1915.

The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. In making any deduction from or drawing any comparisons between the results shewn in the following table, it must be borne in mind that the classes of industry in the several States from which data are obtained are not identical.\*

**Percentage of Unemployment in each State at the end of Year 1912 and Quarterly for 1914 and 1915.†**

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1914.				1915.			
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Oct. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)
New South Wales .. ..	5.0	6.4	5.8	9.3	6.9	8.3	7.7	7.0	5.5
Victoria .. ..	6.7	4.9	5.2	11.3	14.1	14.6	12.2	9.2	7.9
Queensland .. ..	4.6	5.7	4.3	14.3	17.7	17.9	9.6	15.6	10.0
South Australia .. ..	5.1	5.4	7.3	13.6	13.8	14.2	10.9	7.4	5.4
Western Australia .. ..	5.8	8.2	6.3	9.2	8.6	12.9	9.2	8.5	6.3
Tasmania .. ..	3.4	3.7	6.0	13.4	18.3	12.0	12.3	7.2	8.6
COMMONWEALTH .. ..	5.6	5.9	5.7	10.7	11.0	12.0	9.5	8.8	6.8

† Figures for 1913, were given in Labour Report No. 5, p. 15.

**6. Causes of Unemployment.**—Nearly all the trade unions supplying particulars as to unemployment also furnish information as to causes of unemployment. The following table gives, for the Commonwealth, the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those employed under three main heads for the four quarters of 1914 and 1915.

**Unemployment, according to Causes, in each Quarter of 1914 and 1915.†**

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions report- ing.	Number and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1914.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	241,979	10,941	4.5	2,152	0.9	780	0.3	13,873	5.7
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	266,337	11,371	4.3	2,364	0.9	660	0.2	14,395	5.4
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	270,565	25,935	9.6	2,034	0.8	615	0.2	28,584	10.6
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	244,983	24,839	10.1	1,787	0.7	701	0.3	27,327	11.1
1915.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	276,811	30,795	11.1	1,955	0.7	596	0.2	33,346	12.0
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	261,251	21,965	8.4	2,003	0.8	694	0.2	24,662	9.4
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	265,567	20,825	7.8	2,120	0.8	596	0.2	23,541	8.8
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	256,796	15,305	5.9	1,971	0.8	563	0.2	17,839	6.9

† For the corresponding figures for 1913, see Report No. 5, p. 15.

\* See Labour Report No. 2, pages 16 and 21.

## SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances properly computed index-numbers of food and groceries, and house rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the “purchasing-power of money” which affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a “composite unit,” consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of:—

- (i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
- (ii.) Annual variations in the purchasing-power of money in 150 towns.
- (iii.) Householders’ Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In Report No. 2, issued in April, 1913, and Report No. 5, issued in December 1914, the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912.

For the computations of the index-numbers the “aggregate expenditure” method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included, is multiplied by its respective “mass unit.” The “mass-unit” represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed in a later paragraph of this Section.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1s. 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2 lb. loaf, of mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4d. per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1s. 6d. for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb. of butter, 470 million 2-lb. loaves of bread, 330 million lb. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:—

**Computation of Index-Numbers: Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.**

Particulars.	Unit.	Quantities Consumed. (0,000,000 omitted).	Prices.		Total Expenditure.	
			1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
			<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i> (0,000,000 omitted)	<i>d.</i> (0,000,000 omitted)
Butter ..	lb.	9	15	18	135	162
Bread ..	2lb loaf	47	3	4	141	188
Mutton ..	lb.	33	3	5	99	165
Milk ..	quart.	30	4	5	120	150
					495	665

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{495}{665} \times 1000 = 744$ , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{665}{495} \times 1000 = 1343$ , which might, of course, have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.

**2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—A change in the “Cost of Living” may occur either in the *standard of living* or in the *purchasing-power of money*, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz.:—

- (i.) The *particular series of commodities* consumed;
- (ii.) The *relative quantities* of the commodities consumed; and
- (iii.) The *price* of the commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this section, the conception of what is meant by “cost of living” ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any one of the above may produce a change in the *expenditure* on living. In order to obtain index-numbers which are independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by *price* alone, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII., in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18, and in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between “change in the regimen” (i.e., change the “standard of living”), which is at the disposal of the individual, and “changes in prices,” which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt the “aggregate expenditure” method; that is to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cost of, a definite “composite unit.” To be of the highest *general* value, the “composite unit” must be one applicable to the *whole* community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of “aggregate expenditures,” i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the method, is, as said, the only unequivocal method, and technically is perfectly satisfactory, while any other method is technically less satisfactory,

or introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity, for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.

**3. Abnormal Conditions.**—Whenever abnormal conditions arise (for example, through drought, war, or other extraordinary circumstances) which involve corresponding changes in the ordinary usages of a community, the assumption that the price-indexes and cost of living move together proportionately is necessarily more or less invalidated. Obviously they cannot do so, because all sensible people change their regimen so as to adapt it to new conditions arising, and in such a case a real determination of change in the purchasing-power of money would involve a comparison between the cost of the new or changed regimen or "composite unit" actually used (which varies as between one individual and another) and the cost of the new composite unit at the original period which had been adopted as a basis of reference. It is, of course, practically impossible, however, to obtain with sufficient exactitude statistical records upon any new basis for the earlier dates, which new basis, moreover, will also change from time to time, according to circumstances. It may also be noted that in abnormal times the change in the regimen, compelled by the abnormal conditions, will probably vary even from one locality to another; hence at such times, although the price-indexes shew the variation in the value of money based upon the normal composite unit, they are not quite satisfactory for the purpose of shewing the measure of adjustment necessary *on a reasonable basis* to equate the value of wages or other payments with those of the former period. In this connection the opinions expressed by Mr. Justice Powers,\* and later approved by Mr. Justice Higgins,† appear to be particularly apposite.

Mr. Justice Powers said:—

"I recognise that people cannot live in these days in reasonable comfort on the living wage prescribed, if they attempt to maintain the same regimen as in the days before the war and the drought. If clothing goes up in price, ordinary people are more careful of what they possess and of new purchases. If butter goes up to a high price, other things are used in its place. If meat goes up in price, less is used, and more of other foods equally good. Because pork has gone up over 100 per cent., the cost of living has not doubled—people are using something cheaper instead.

"No one who is not extravagant lives in these days just as he did before the war. Money is needed for the war, and to help those who fight for us, and it is not too much to expect those who cannot, or will not, enlist, and are free from the horrors, dangers, and direct loss of war itself, to put up with some sacrifices—once a living wage is secured."

The general idea of equating cost of living and wages, so that the purchasing efficiency of the latter will be constant, is based upon an assumption that services should be remunerated, not by money values, which are necessarily variable, but by what may be called a constant "commodity command," that is, by an amount of money which will purchase the same quantities of an appropriate series of commodities or such as will buy the same (properly constituted) composite unit. It is, of course, not possible to realise a general application of the method,

\* Commonwealth Arbitration Court, Melbourne, 22nd March, 1916.

† Commonwealth Arbitration Court, Sydney, 4th May, 1916.

when either through the vicissitudes of nature or through economic disturbances, the supplies of the commodities themselves have altered. Further, it should be observed that there is a tendency in the mere change of wages to bring about a rise in the price of commodities, this in its turn tending to necessitate a further rise in wages. When the value of any commodity depends largely upon the wages expended in its production (as compared with the cost of the raw material) this secondary effect of the rise of wages becomes marked, inasmuch as it tends to further raise the prices of the commodities; not, it is true, without limit, but to very large figures, so large indeed that other economic factors must necessarily intervene so as to bring to naught any automatic system of equating wages with the prices of commodities.

In order to see what the *tendency* is, we may imagine (although it would be impossible to practically realise it) that wages and the price of commodities were so adjusted that the former would rise and fall automatically and instantaneously with the latter. This hypothesis is legitimate for the purpose in view since it discloses the real character of the assumption *in regard to its tendency*. The effect would be as follows:—

**Table shewing the Ultimate Tendency of Various Rises in Wages when Prices are affected thereby.\***

Percentage of the Initial Rise in Wages.	Proportion which the Initial Wages bears to the Cost of Production.		
	20%	40%	60%
	Ultimate rise in wages, due to the initial rise in wages when the consequent rises are automatically adjusted after the first rise.		
5 per cent. . . . .	6.32%	8.53%	13.10%
10    "    . . . . .	12.76	17.47	27.46
20    "    . . . . .	26.05	36.62	60.28

\* This question is dealt with at greater length in Appendix VIII. hereof.

In the table just given the proportionate value of wages to total cost ranges from 20 to 60 per cent. Then, if the initial increase be from 5 to 20 per cent., the final increase (reached asymptotically) will be that shewn in the table. This, compared with the original increase, is seen to be enormously large when wages form an appreciable item in the cost of production. The enormous increase indicated would, however, actually never be reached, because the system of things inaugurated to bring it about would certainly break down through those economic disturbances which the system itself must necessarily create, at least in any country standing in relation to other parts of the world. In a country completely isolated the rise in prices would be of no moment, because, by hypothesis, the purchasing power of the wages is constant, and human wants would be no better satisfied by the resultant high wages than by the initial low wages. It thus appears that the fundamental idea of maintaining a constant regimen in face of any circumstances whatever, is subject to some great economic limitations; communities are compelled to vary their regimen when abnormal conditions arise. In short, in "hard times" they must either buy less or else buy other kinds of food and clothing, and there is no escape from this necessity. By no ingenuity can such a course be avoided, for the vicissitudes of nature and every economic disturbance that diminishes production

must involve hardship, and must produce some change in the standard of living. To the extent that such change is necessarily involved the price-index method fails of applicability. Its legitimate use, therefore, is to disclose the change in the value of money subject to the hypothesis that the original regimen can *reasonably* be maintained. When such an hypothesis is an unreasonable one, as is the case, more or less, in all abnormal circumstances, the whole matter under consideration must be attacked in another way, viz., for example, by considering a practicable change of regimen which would have the same food value, etc. It may be added that when the degree of abnormality is great, there is no *unique* method of fixing a price-index which shall serve as a general guide. The practical issue requires a *special* solution, viz., one which must take account of other factors, as, for example, the food-value of various regimens, and the general circumstances of the country. This has already become a necessity in some of the countries engaged in the present war.

4. **Commodities and Requirements Included.**—The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiries to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be satisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Owing to influences of individual taste, fashion, and the enormous variety of production, articles included in this group are practically not comparable and identifiable. As regards fuel and light, the cost of which amounts to about 4 per cent. of total expenditure, while these commodities are comparable and identifiable, the usage or relative consumption in the towns included in the inquiries varies to such an extent that their inclusion on an assumed constant regimen would tend to produce a fictitious result in so far as relative cost of living is concerned. Thus the prices of clothing and of fuel and light cannot be unequivocally compared.

While it is true that insurance premiums and contributions to benefit societies have probably not increased, it must be borne in mind that the purchasing-power of money-benefits to be derived is reduced in accordance with the general depreciation in the purchasing-power of money, and in order to obtain benefits of the same net value as before, the premiums and contributions would have to be increased *pro rata*.

It will be seen, therefore, that notwithstanding the exclusion of various items of expenditure, the results obtained based on the four groups referred to, can be vitiated only in an abnormal state of affairs, and ordinarily only to a very slight extent.\* It is to be remembered also that prices of commodities which cannot be included because they do not lend themselves to exact specification, tend, *on the whole*, to move in the same direction as those included, and approximately to the same extent. Thus, as a matter of fact, a more reliable result is obtained than

\* If the abnormality is very marked, as it may well be in times of famine, resulting from drought or from war, etc., the whole method, in common with all others, will become inapplicable.

would be the case if the investigation endeavoured to cover the whole of the items of expenditure. In short, this method of measuring the variations in the purchasing-power of money, though *theoretically* subject to obvious limitations, is *practically* the best general measure.

The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances has been sufficiently referred to in the preceding section.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

**Retail Prices.—Table shewing Commodities, etc., included in Investigation, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."**

Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."	Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin .. ..	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. " rib .. ..	"	82
3. Tea .. ..	lb.	30	28. " flank .. ..	"	12
4. Coffee .. ..	"	2	29. " shin .. ..	"	14
5. Sugar .. ..	"	460	30. " steak, rump .. ..	"	24
6. Rice .. ..	"	50	31. " " shoulder .. ..	"	53
7. Sago .. ..	"	8	32. " " buttock .. ..	"	53
8. Jam .. ..	"	73	33. " corned round .. ..	"	39
9. Oatmeal .. ..	"	35	34. " brisket, with bone ..	"	11
10. Raisins .. ..	"	14	35. " " without bone ..	"	32
11. Currants .. ..	"	1	36. Mutton, leg .. ..	"	92
12. Starch .. ..	"	1	37. " " shoulder .. ..	"	62
13. Blue .. ..	doz. sqs.	1½	38. " loin .. ..	"	30
14. Candles .. ..	lb.	64	39. " neck .. ..	"	40
15. Soap .. ..	"	64	40. " chops, loin .. ..	"	62
16. Potatoes .. ..	14 lbs.	64	41. " " leg .. ..	"	15
17. Onions .. ..	lb.	68	42. " " neck .. ..	"	31
18. Kerosene .. ..	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg .. ..	"	9½
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. " loin .. ..	"	8½
19. Milk .. ..	quart	300	45. " belly .. ..	"	10½
20. Butter .. ..	lb.	95	46. " chops .. ..	"	8½
21. Cheese .. ..	"	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.		
22. Eggs .. ..	dozen	18	47. House Rent. ...	per week	46½
23. Bacon, middles ..	lb.	16			
24. " shoulder .. ..	"	16			
25. Ham .. ..	"	8			

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 10,500 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 126,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry (80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in

cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive inquiry, cannot be allowed weight.

##### 5. Other Investigations as to Price-Indexes and Cost of Living.—

While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers in 150 Towns, and (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries.

(i.) *Price-Indexes in 150 Towns.*—The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the month of November, 1913, and November, 1914. For November, 1915, the number of towns from which returns are collected annually was increased from 100 to 150. The results of the November 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33, of the November 1914 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 231 to 240, and of the November 1915 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 352 to 361. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extended to 30 towns. To test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons have been made with the results for the month of November, 1915. Thus in the following table the first line shews the results obtained from the special inquiry, covering in all 150 towns. The second line shews the results obtained from the investigations for the month of November 1915, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received, and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns from the capital towns only.

##### Relative Purchasing-Power of Money.\*—Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'td. Aver.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns† .. .. .	994	983	1,033	1,007	1,019	1,017	1,000
Five Towns in each State .. .. .	998	984	1,028	1,013	1,017	1,026	1,000
Capital Town only .. .. .	1,002	991	1,021	1,019	972	1,019	1,000
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns† .. .. .	1,141	958	770	965	994	890	1,000
Five Towns in each State .. .. .	1,163	954	719	932	962	874	1,000
Capital Town only .. .. .	1,146	968	719	913	873	884	1,000
FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns† .. .. .	1,037	976	956	995	1,012	980	1,000
Five Towns in each State .. .. .	1,048	975	934	988	1,000	980	1,000
Capital Town only .. .. .	1,048	984	925	985	940	976	1,000

\*Based upon a constant composite unit. † For list of towns included see table on pages 352 to 361, Labour Bulletin, No. 12.

An examination of the above table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated. It should be noted that the capital towns are included in the other two investigations, and that the five towns are included in the investigation for all towns. In all the States, with the exception of Western Australia, the results obtained approximate closely to each other, and in Western Australia the difference between the three results amounts to only about 7 per cent.

This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

(ii.) *Householders' Budget Inquiries.*—The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The results of that investigation were published in December, 1911.\* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913."

**6. Purchasing-Power of Money, General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1915.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. In the following tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000) the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shewing the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

#### Retail Price Index-Numbers in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1915.

It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house-rent, groceries, and food, since the weighted average cost for the six towns taken together in 1911 in each case is made equal to 1000, although the cost is of course not the same.

TOWN.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.															
Sydney ..	876	940	982	870	1,022	996	904	1,009	1,015	1,028	1,018	1,151	1,106	1,112	1,281
Melbourne ..	897	883	895	824	912	902	817	823	895	939	924	1,061	953	996	1,222
Brisbane ..	1,011	1,005	942	893	904	998	969	1,045	1,039	1,054	1,087	1,195	1,110	1,076	1,331
Adelaide ..	949	953	916	889	970	956	903	944	901	972	958	1,138	1,039	1,061	1,310
Perth ..	1,006	1,092	1,113	1,057	1,105	1,080	1,013	1,038	1,033	1,095	1,276	1,186	1,073	1,113	1,351
Hobart ..	935	941	960	883	946	988	888	960	1,018	1,011	1,003	1,169	1,061	1,070	1,250
Weighted Average*	912	936	949	870	979	964	885	975	974	997	1,000	1,124	1,043	1,062	1,272

\* See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11," by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted.

Retail Price Index-Numbers in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1915—*continued*.

TGWN.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.															
Sydney ..	881	1,085	1,013	804	896	911	932	1,093	1,038	976	971	1,098	1,095	1,110	1,221
Melbourne ..	969	1,047	969	907	937	940	967	1,066	989	976	959	1,077	1,019	1,075	1,350
Brisbane ..	833	941	925	774	818	823	837	953	906	973	983	1,055	1,008	995	1,277
Adelaide ..	975	1,025	937	865	909	906	928	1,068	1,028	1,017	1,103	1,203	1,167	1,194	1,360
Perth ..	1,290	1,328	1,336	1,218	1,228	1,216	1,200	1,289	1,251	1,238	1,241	1,320	1,262	1,244	1,475
Hobart ..	931	957	953	864	927	926	955	1,015	1,017	982	994	1,102	1,109	1,177	1,439
Weighted Average*	945	1,068	1,002	871	927	934	955	1,082	1,023	998	1,000	1,115	1,080	1,108	1,307

GROUP III.—MEAT.															
Sydney ..	1,025	1,266	1,125	966	966	966	994	1,000	982	977	959	1,107	1,213	1,280	1,778
Melbourne ..	1,077	1,207	1,114	1,086	1,037	1,023	1,067	1,043	998	978	929	1,123	1,149	1,270	1,800
Brisbane ..	1,026	1,112	1,130	1,018	995	1,038	1,024	1,062	967	936	935	991	965	1,169	1,549
Adelaide ..	1,221	1,154	1,140	1,107	1,123	1,109	1,059	1,060	1,081	1,032	1,037	1,130	1,206	1,502	1,930
Perth ..	1,378	1,529	1,518	1,466	1,554	1,530	1,511	1,482	1,479	1,535	1,577	1,643	1,607	1,688	1,722
Hobart ..	1,225	1,336	1,322	1,275	1,282	1,278	1,279	1,262	1,303	1,276	1,221	1,321	1,400	1,493	1,789
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,251	1,161	1,072	1,058	1,053	1,074	1,069	1,040	1,024	1,000	1,144	1,198	1,323	1,781

## GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—GROCERIES AND FOOD.

Sydney ..	917	1,067	1,029	877	972	964	936	1,030	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,396
Melbourne ..	965	1,015	974	916	952	945	925	995	949	960	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,411
Brisbane ..	965	1,015	987	892	945	959	947	1,023	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,373
Adelaide ..	1,028	1,026	981	940	993	982	951	1,010	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,487
Perth ..	1,184	1,274	1,283	1,210	1,258	1,237	1,197	1,226	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,302	1,483
Hobart ..	1,011	1,050	1,054	981	1,030	1,047	1,010	1,055	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,212	1,445
Weighted Average*	972	1,056	1,019	924	986	980	955	1,031	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,416

## GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.

Sydney ..	858	854	856	866	887	891	911	922	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,220
Melbourne ..	733	744	747	764	771	782	804	828	842	916	970	1,016	1,089	1,126	1,085
Brisbane ..	488	492	507	508	519	524	575	616	662	700	767	804	863	882	859
Adelaide ..	629	629	629	629	702	761	812	872	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	932
Perth ..	801	796	802	798	739	716	684	678	667	696	810	880	928	914	848
Hobart ..	667	669	673	674	681	686	708	727	749	776	805	829	887	914	928
Weighted Average*	751	753	756	766	782	793	816	839	867	919	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081

## ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—GROCERIES, FOOD, AND HOUSE RENT.

Sydney ..	893	979	958	872	937	934	926	986	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,323
Melbourne ..	870	903	881	854	878	878	875	926	905	942	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277
Brisbane ..	769	800	790	734	770	780	794	856	851	877	915	979	969	997	1,162
Adelaide ..	864	863	837	812	873	891	894	953	990	1,008	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,259
Perth ..	1,027	1,077	1,085	1,041	1,045	1,023	986	1,001	988	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,222
Hobart ..	869	893	897	855	886	899	886	920	952	951	954	1,042	1,053	1,090	1,233
Weighted Average*	880	929	910	858	901	902	897	951	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,278

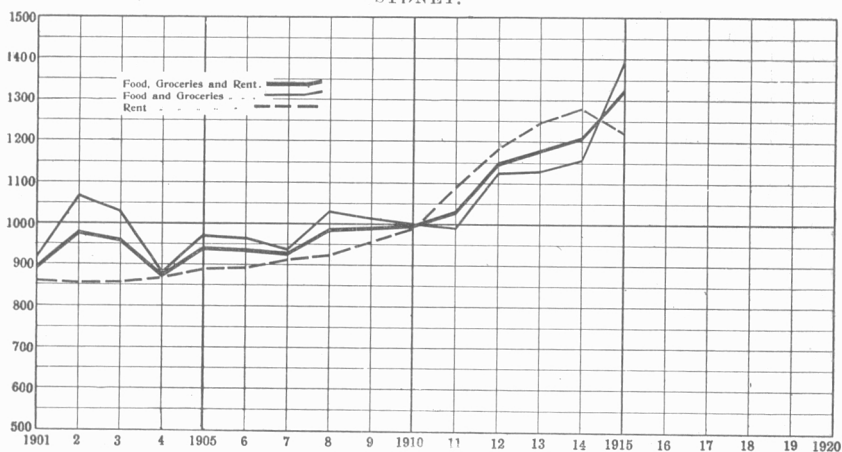
*Note.*—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks above.

\* For all capital towns.

The index-numbers for the last three groups (groceries and food, house rent, and groceries, food, and house rent combined) are shewn for each capital town, together with the weighted average for all six towns combined in the graphs on pages 27 to 29. The paragraphs on pages 29 and 30 briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY,\* METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1915.

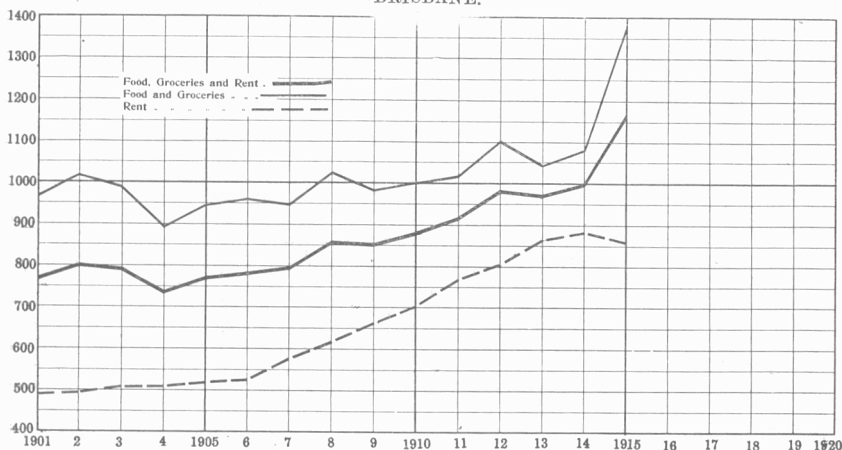
SYDNEY.



MELBOURNE.



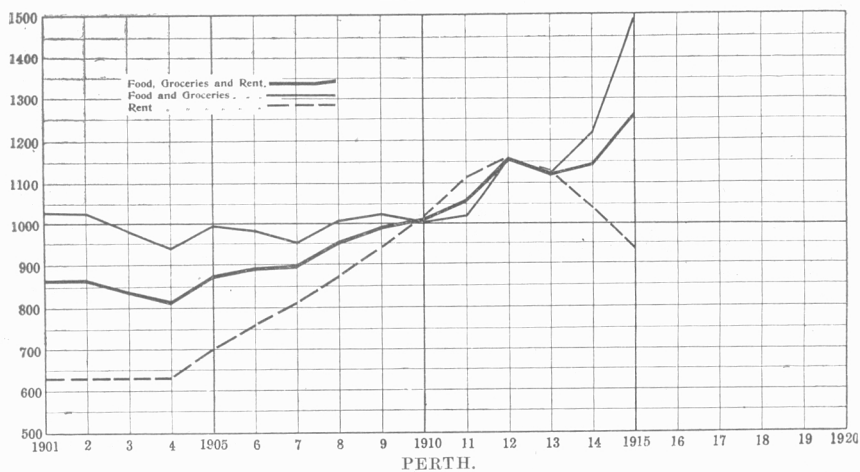
BRISBANE.



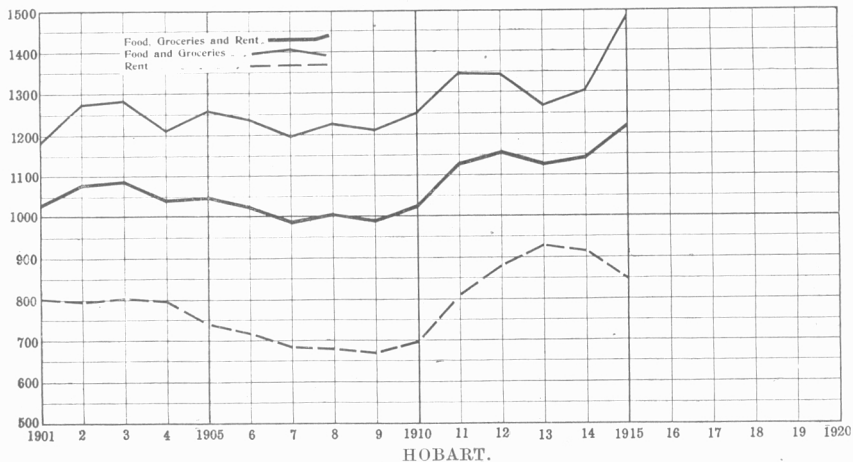
\* Based upon a constant "composite unit."

GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS,  
1901 TO 1915.

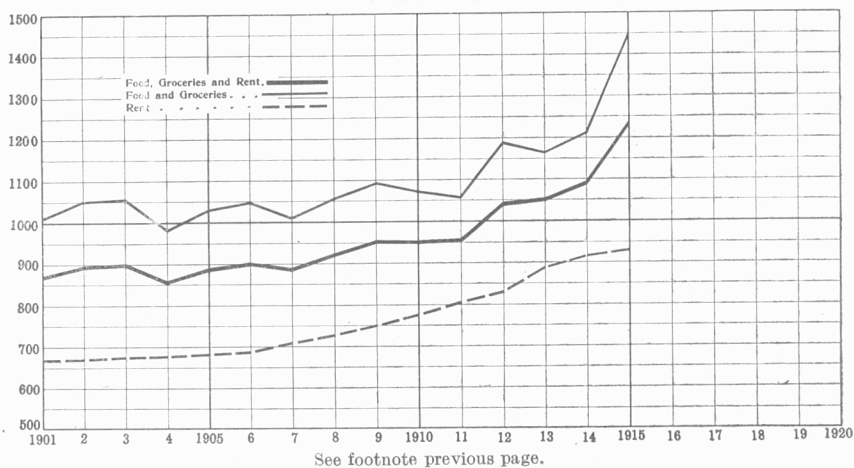
## ADELAIDE.



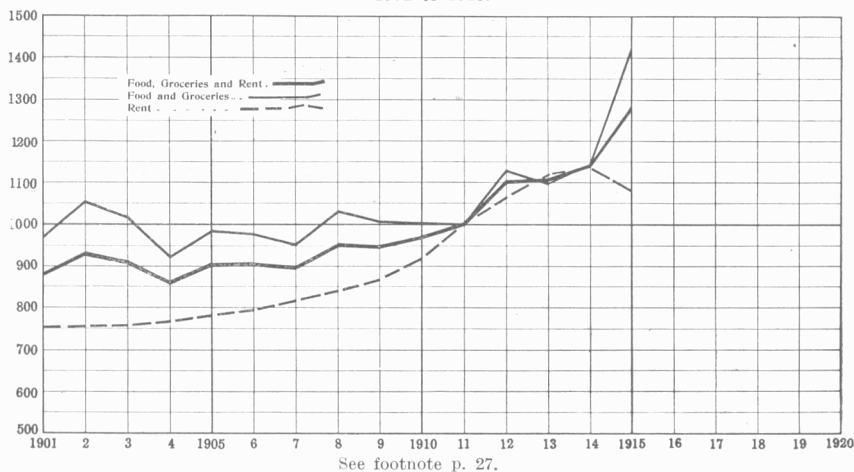
## PERTH.



## HOBART.



See footnote previous page.

PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS,  
1901 to 1915.

(i.) *Groceries (18 commodities).*—It may be seen that the index-numbers for this group were higher in 1914 than in 1913, in all the towns except Brisbane. There was a substantial rise during 1915 in all the towns, the aggregate effect shewing an increase of 19.8 per cent. in the weighted average for the six capital towns. The weighted average increase for all the towns since 1911 amounted to 6.2 per cent. in 1914, and to 27.2 per cent. in 1915. The average cost for 1915 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Perth, and least in Melbourne. Compared with 1901, the weighted average index-number shews an increase of 39.5 per cent.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce (7 commodities).*—Prices of the commodities included in this group were higher in 1914 than in 1913, in all the towns except Brisbane. A further substantial rise occurred in all the towns during 1915. The weighted average increase for the six towns for the year amounted to 18.0 per cent. Compared with 1911 the weighted average index-number was 10.8 per cent. higher in 1914, and 30.7 per cent. higher in 1915. The index-number for 1915 shews an increase of 38.3 per cent. since 1901. The cost of the commodities included in this group for 1915 was greatest in Perth, and least in Sydney.

(iii.) *Meat (21 joints or cuts of butchers' meat).*—There was a substantial rise in the index-numbers for this group in 1914, and a greater rise in 1915, in all the towns except Perth. The index-number for this town increased in each of the years under review, but the increase was comparatively small. The weighted average increase for the six towns since 1911 was 32.3 per cent. in 1914, and no less than 78.1 per cent. in 1915. It should be observed that on the average prices were lower in 1911 than in any of the preceding years for which information has been collected.

(iv.) *Groceries and Food (Groups I., II., and III., combined)\*.*—The index-numbers for this combined group shew the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house-rent. In all the towns there was an increase in 1914 compared with the preceding year, and again in 1915, compared with 1914. During the whole of the

\* That is the "composite unit" upon which these index-numbers are computed.

period covered by the table on page 26 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that town and the remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighted average than for any other year. Taking the weighted average for all the towns the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 23 were 14.4 per cent. higher in 1914, and 41.6 per cent. higher in 1915, than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1915 was greatest in Adelaide, and least in Brisbane.

(v.) *House Rent*.—Except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the year 1915. It will be seen that for that year there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a small increase. The weighted average decrease for the year 1915, compared with the preceding year, amounts to 4.8 per cent, but the index-number is still 8.1 per cent. higher than in 1911, and nearly 44 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (46.0 per cent.), followed in the order named by Adelaide (48.2 per cent.), Melbourne (48.0 per cent.), Sydney (42.2 per cent.), Hobart (39.1 per cent.), and Perth (5.9 per cent.).

(vi.) *Price Index-numbers for Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined*.—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation shew an increase of 3.2 per cent. in 1914 compared with 1913, and of 12.1 per cent. in 1915 compared with 1914. Reference to the graph on page 29 will shew that the weighted average price index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable (10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., and a further rise in 1915 of 12.1 per cent.

Compared with 1911 the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 14.0 per cent. for 1914, and of 27.8 per cent. for 1915. It may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. In 1913, 1914, and 1915 the index-number for Sydney was the highest, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth was lower than for any other town except Brisbane. Attention has already been drawn in the Quarterly Labour Bulletins to the fact that the increase in prices of food and groceries during 1915 was considerably less in Perth than in

the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food and groceries, and of food, groceries, and house rent combined in the several towns.

**7. Purchasing-Power of Money, Index-Numbers in Various Towns, 1912 to 1915.**—Commencing with the year 1912, particulars have been collected as to variations in prices of food and groceries (46 commodities) and housing accommodation in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth. In Report No. 5 tables were given shewing the index-numbers for food and groceries and house rent combined for the years 1912 and 1913. In the Quarterly Labour Bulletins similar information has been given for each quarter of the years, 1912 to 1915, inclusive. In computing these index-numbers the weighted average expenditure for all towns for the year 1912 has been taken as base, and made to equal 1000. The computations for the six capital towns back to 1901 have, however, been made with the weighted average for the six capital towns for the year 1911 as base, and made to equal 1000.

This has necessitated the preparation and publication of *two sets of index-numbers, one for the capital towns only, and the other for the thirty towns.* Although it has been pointed out in connection with these tables that the index-numbers for the capital towns in the tables referring to capital towns only were not comparable with the index-numbers for the capital towns in the tables referring to the thirty towns, certain persons have nevertheless endeavoured from time to time to make such comparisons, and have consequently arrived at wholly erroneous results. In this Report, therefore, it has been decided to make a change in the fixation of the base in order to avoid any future possibility of such errors arising. This is explained in the following section.

**8. Change of Base Period for Index-Numbers for Thirty Towns.**—Index-numbers, *computed as to be comparable*, can be referred to any unit whatsoever (as 1, 100, 1000, etc.), and to any particular time, or to the average for any particular period.\* In order to avoid the consequences of errors in referring them to their proper time or period, and to their proper unit, some one period must be adopted as a datum, and some such number (as 1000) as a unit.

Experience has shewn that confusion arose through the fact that results were to hand for the six capital towns, from 1901 onwards, and for thirty towns from 1912 only. And these mistakes arose quite frequently, despite explicit statements as to what numbers were immediately comparable and what were not. It has now been decided, therefore, to adopt one year and base, as the datum, viz., 1911, and the weighted average of the six capital towns for that year as 1000.

The fact that no information is available for the whole of the thirty towns for that year is, of course, immaterial. All that it is necessary to observe is that no figures are given for 1911 or previous years for the thirty towns, and no index-numbers for them can be deduced from the published results.

In order to make the matter clear the following illustration is given, shewing for Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, and Ballarat the index-numbers for the years 1912 to 1915 computed firstly with the weighted average for the six capital towns in 1911 as base, and secondly, with the weighted average for thirty towns in 1912 as base.

\* As at 1st January, 1912, or the average for the year 1911, etc.

**Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-numbers, Computed with different Bases.**

TOWNS.	1911 AS BASE (= 1000).				1912 AS BASE (= 1000).			
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Sydney .. ..	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,323	1,063	1,091	1,117	1,225
Newcastle .. ..	955	986	994	1,147	884	913	921	1,062
Melbourne .. ..	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277	977	973	1,023	1,182
Ballarat .. ..	914	865	904	1,111	846	801	837	1,029

Though the index-numbers in the two parts of the above table are quite different, it will be seen on examination that they shew exactly the same variations in each case.

Thus for Sydney, in the first part of the table, the index-number for 1915 is 1323, compared with 1148 for 1912. This shews an increase of 15.2 per cent. in 1915 compared with 1912. The corresponding index-numbers in the second part of the table are 1225 and 1063, which shew exactly the same percentage increase as before. Similarly comparing the relative cost of the commodities and house rent included in the investigation, in Sydney and Ballarat in 1915, the respective index-numbers in the first part of the table are 1323 and 1111, and in the second part of the table they are 1225 and 1029. Both of these comparisons shew that the index-number for Sydney in 1915 was 19.1 per cent. higher than in Ballarat.

Enough has been said to shew that there can be no valid objection to the adoption of the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 as the base, and since its adoption will obviate the publication of separate tables of index-numbers, as well as avoid any possibility of errors due to a misconception of the limitations of comparisons of tables computed to different bases, the whole of the tables will in this section of this Report be computed to this base. The Quarterly figures given in succeeding issues of the Labour Bulletin will also be continued on the same lines. In view of the alteration of base it has been decided to publish in full the index-numbers for the thirty towns since the beginning of 1912, when the investigation was initiated, and this will be of permanent value so long as the 1911 base of 1000 is maintained.

(i.) *Food and Groceries (46 commodities).*—Information as to variations in prices of Group I. (Groceries), Group II. (Dairy Produce), and Group III. (Meat) are collected monthly, and in the tables on pp. 33 to 35 the index-numbers for the combined expenditure on the three groups are given at yearly, quarterly, and monthly intervals.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—Information as to variations in housing accommodation is collected quarterly, and index-numbers at yearly and quarterly periods are given in the tables on pp. 36 and 37.

(iii.) *Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.*—The tables on pp. 37 and 38 furnish comparisons in the form of index-numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1915 inclusive. It should be observed that the index-numbers in the following tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 26 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables. Thus for the years 1912 to 1915 inclusive the index-numbers for the six capital towns are (as they should be) the same in both sets of tables.

## Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,124	1,134	1,352	1,128	1,083	1,134	1,082	1,110	1,112	1,086	1,057	1,086
1913	1,131	1,127	1,343	1,151	1,053	1,139	1,024	1,028	1,057	1,049	1,043	1,028
1914	1,156	1,142	1,383	1,174	1,094	1,164	1,091	1,086	1,098	1,099	1,074	1,091
1915	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,414</b>
1912 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,062	1,295	1,033	995	1,048	988	1,001	998	1,002	976	990
2nd "	1,090	1,099	1,328	1,070	1,056	1,100	1,069	1,056	1,102	1,056	1,042	1,069
3rd "	1,195	1,195	1,375	1,154	1,136	1,201	1,156	1,170	1,176	1,132	1,115	1,157
4th "	1,176	1,180	1,410	1,258	1,144	1,187	1,113	1,211	1,175	1,154	1,097	1,125
1913 1st Qtr.	1,136	1,124	1,329	1,189	1,060	1,143	1,036	1,055	1,101	1,085	1,051	1,043
2nd "	1,158	1,147	1,381	1,189	1,083	1,166	1,040	1,049	1,093	1,072	1,067	1,046
3rd "	1,128	1,124	1,321	1,118	1,036	1,134	1,021	1,013	1,037	1,030	1,037	1,022
4th "	1,104	1,112	1,343	1,109	1,034	1,114	999	996	999	1,009	1,018	999
1914 1st Qtr.	1,150	1,110	1,340	1,134	1,065	1,153	1,028	1,029	1,043	1,038	1,034	1,030
2nd "	1,163	1,153	1,423	1,201	1,121	1,173	1,118	1,090	1,115	1,133	1,073	1,116
3rd "	1,154	1,148	1,393	1,177	1,095	1,163	1,101	1,113	1,109	1,099	1,089	1,102
4th "	1,156	1,154	1,375	1,184	1,092	1,164	1,115	1,113	1,126	1,126	1,100	1,116
1915 1st Qtr.	1,231	1,233	1,488	1,222	1,182	1,241	1,186	1,202	1,201	1,178	1,162	1,187
2nd "	1,286	1,293	1,605	1,299	1,254	1,300	1,382	1,411	1,389	1,348	1,377	1,383
3rd "	1,536	1,506	1,721	1,518	1,453	1,540	1,584	1,627	1,634	1,557	1,628	1,590
4th "	1,530	1,522	1,753	1,512	1,455	1,537	1,491	1,531	1,493	1,489	1,533	1,494
1912												
January	1,035	1,051	1,304	1,021	1,000	1,047	971	1,001	977	1,002	971	975
February	1,039	1,083	1,294	1,036	998	1,052	992	1,004	994	1,001	967	993
March	1,035	1,053	1,286	1,040	986	1,046	1,001	999	1,024	1,001	990	1,002
April	1,085	1,091	1,315	1,042	1,025	1,094	1,060	1,034	1,083	1,027	1,029	1,058
May	1,088	1,094	1,338	1,083	1,066	1,098	1,071	1,062	1,107	1,068	1,046	1,072
June	1,098	1,112	1,331	1,086	1,077	1,108	1,076	1,075	1,116	1,074	1,051	1,078
July	1,166	1,175	1,393	1,103	1,123	1,175	1,121	1,116	1,146	1,098	1,072	1,120
August	1,223	1,209	1,359	1,181	1,146	1,226	1,160	1,192	1,182	1,135	1,125	1,162
September	1,196	1,200	1,372	1,180	1,140	1,202	1,188	1,203	1,200	1,163	1,147	1,188
October	1,183	1,169	1,417	1,238	1,138	1,192	1,173	1,267	1,224	1,187	1,131	1,183
November	1,214	1,207	1,439	1,307	1,184	1,224	1,134	1,227	1,192	1,174	1,110	1,146
December	1,133	1,163	1,375	1,229	1,111	1,147	1,031	1,138	1,110	1,101	1,051	1,047
1913												
January	1,109	1,119	1,335	1,192	1,057	1,121	1,015	1,060	1,076	1,079	1,035	1,026
February	1,132	1,121	1,329	1,182	1,041	1,139	1,039	1,050	1,096	1,086	1,057	1,046
March	1,163	1,129	1,334	1,193	1,072	1,167	1,052	1,054	1,130	1,091	1,062	1,059
April	1,152	1,142	1,449	1,187	1,097	1,164	1,054	1,061	1,103	1,083	1,060	1,059
May	1,144	1,142	1,355	1,181	1,078	1,153	1,044	1,047	1,085	1,069	1,068	1,048
June	1,177	1,158	1,337	1,201	1,074	1,181	1,022	1,040	1,091	1,062	1,067	1,030
July	1,136	1,141	1,330	1,129	1,052	1,144	1,007	1,025	1,082	1,041	1,046	1,015
August	1,124	1,125	1,318	1,122	1,032	1,131	1,033	1,020	1,037	1,022	1,046	1,032
September	1,128	1,106	1,315	1,105	1,028	1,132	1,023	995	992	1,008	1,019	1,018
October	1,090	1,098	1,335	1,112	1,025	1,110	991	1,002	994	1,008	1,018	993
November	1,110	1,115	1,345	1,101	1,021	1,119	995	992	1,004	1,015	1,018	997
December	1,113	1,121	1,353	1,116	1,058	1,123	1,010	993	999	1,012	1,018	1,009
1914												
January	1,116	1,103	1,352	1,125	1,039	1,124	1,004	1,017	1,032	1,020	1,025	1,008
February	1,145	1,108	1,322	1,133	1,065	1,148	1,011	1,016	1,026	1,017	1,036	1,013
March	1,191	1,120	1,347	1,144	1,091	1,189	1,063	1,053	1,069	1,078	1,041	1,063
April	1,174	1,145	1,364	1,200	1,125	1,179	1,103	1,085	1,117	1,133	1,064	1,104
May	1,153	1,154	1,442	1,205	1,118	1,165	1,126	1,101	1,129	1,139	1,082	1,125
June	1,164	1,160	1,462	1,199	1,120	1,176	1,123	1,121	1,122	1,112	1,074	1,122
July	1,153	1,147	1,468	1,183	1,097	1,165	1,106	1,103	1,107	1,089	1,087	1,105
August	1,163	1,155	1,385	1,182	1,110	1,171	1,111	1,110	1,113	1,093	1,089	1,110
September	1,148	1,143	1,327	1,168	1,079	1,154	1,088	1,125	1,107	1,114	1,091	1,093
October	1,139	1,140	1,334	1,165	1,064	1,147	1,092	1,102	1,100	1,101	1,098	1,094
November	1,140	1,135	1,353	1,168	1,065	1,148	1,101	1,113	1,122	1,119	1,086	1,104
December	1,187	1,187	1,437	1,218	1,148	1,198	1,152	1,125	1,155	1,158	1,117	1,150
1915												
January	1,252	1,232	1,463	1,231	1,170	1,257	1,162	1,174	1,162	1,143	1,114	1,162
February	1,209	1,221	1,497	1,209	1,183	1,221	1,179	1,196	1,196	1,183	1,149	1,181
March	1,231	1,246	1,505	1,225	1,192	1,243	1,216	1,237	1,244	1,207	1,223	1,219
April	1,252	1,262	1,576	1,250	1,221	1,265	1,282	1,307	1,313	1,264	1,278	1,285
May	1,268	1,285	1,575	1,312	1,243	1,283	1,386	1,424	1,390	1,350	1,404	1,388
June	1,338	1,334	1,666	1,335	1,297	1,351	1,478	1,503	1,464	1,429	1,439	1,476
July	1,448	1,420	1,706	1,432	1,383	1,455	1,553	1,605	1,587	1,520	1,546	1,557
August	1,619	1,563	1,766	1,581	1,496	1,618	1,658	1,675	1,713	1,634	1,717	1,662
September	1,541	1,537	1,692	1,541	1,481	1,546	1,542	1,601	1,603	1,517	1,622	1,550
October	1,557	1,567	1,752	1,533	1,482	1,565	1,532	1,596	1,540	1,536	1,585	1,538
November	1,508	1,484	1,774	1,495	1,445	1,516	1,492	1,531	1,476	1,487	1,521	1,494
December	1,524	1,514	1,733	1,508	1,440	1,530	1,449	1,466	1,462	1,445	1,494	1,452

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.*

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	1,102	1,100	1,142	1,292	1,144	1,123	1,154	1,154	1,195	1,031	1,160	1,152
1913	1,042	1,045	1,067	1,212	1,073	1,060	1,119	1,139	1,161	1,021	1,108	1,119
1914	1,078	1,088	1,145	1,266	1,088	1,102	1,215	1,210	1,247	1,062	1,268	1,212
1915	1,373	1,405	1,429	1,546	1,372	1,396	1,487	1,506	1,560	1,382	1,504	1,489
1912 1st Qtr.	1,095	1,115	1,166	1,295	1,132	1,122	1,100	1,108	1,162	976	1,125	1,100
2nd "	1,095	1,100	1,148	1,294	1,156	1,119	1,147	1,147	1,202	1,017	1,134	1,145
3rd "	1,105	1,088	1,125	1,283	1,159	1,122	1,192	1,178	1,201	1,063	1,190	1,188
4th "	1,111	1,095	1,132	1,299	1,128	1,128	1,177	1,193	1,213	1,069	1,193	1,176
1913 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,018	1,064	1,233	1,079	1,055	1,123	1,140	1,155	1,018	1,109	1,122
2nd "	1,060	1,047	1,074	1,231	1,116	1,076	1,145	1,161	1,183	1,037	1,118	1,144
3rd "	1,040	1,054	1,052	1,192	1,058	1,056	1,117	1,137	1,162	1,039	1,117	1,118
4th "	1,035	1,058	1,078	1,191	1,041	1,041	1,090	1,119	1,142	989	1,088	1,091
1914 1st Qtr.	1,044	1,078	1,110	1,218	1,090	1,070	1,147	1,146	1,161	1,030	1,166	1,144
2nd "	1,058	1,056	1,125	1,255	1,073	1,082	1,250	1,252	1,255	1,066	1,291	1,246
3rd "	1,085	1,069	1,161	1,252	1,076	1,105	1,229	1,231	1,283	1,067	1,319	1,228
4th "	1,124	1,151	1,186	1,338	1,114	1,151	1,233	1,209	1,289	1,084	1,294	1,231
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,228	1,261	1,423	1,221	1,223	1,315	1,328	1,402	1,189	1,353	1,317
2nd "	1,318	1,360	1,361	1,553	1,360	1,347	1,506	1,522	1,553	1,395	1,515	1,506
3rd "	1,450	1,483	1,466	1,549	1,422	1,463	1,602	1,624	1,673	1,498	1,607	1,603
4th "	1,531	1,549	1,630	1,660	1,484	1,552	1,526	1,552	1,612	1,445	1,540	1,529
1912												
January	1,094	1,110	1,165	1,280	1,112	1,119	1,079	1,100	1,138	956	1,105	1,080
February	1,115	1,132	1,199	1,325	1,143	1,139	1,110	1,124	1,176	964	1,129	1,110
March	1,077	1,107	1,135	1,283	1,142	1,106	1,110	1,101	1,174	1,007	1,140	1,110
April	1,094	1,093	1,119	1,254	1,145	1,112	1,135	1,142	1,204	1,010	1,130	1,135
May	1,098	1,105	1,166	1,329	1,150	1,127	1,146	1,151	1,211	1,009	1,135	1,145
June	1,093	1,104	1,164	1,303	1,177	1,122	1,160	1,147	1,190	1,031	1,137	1,156
July	1,108	1,098	1,122	1,319	1,183	1,129	1,190	1,161	1,200	1,050	1,196	1,184
August	1,101	1,083	1,139	1,264	1,151	1,119	1,196	1,192	1,202	1,079	1,205	1,192
September	1,106	1,090	1,118	1,267	1,146	1,121	1,191	1,182	1,201	1,059	1,168	1,187
October	1,154	1,136	1,172	1,304	1,133	1,166	1,202	1,204	1,209	1,093	1,176	1,199
November	1,115	1,127	1,131	1,325	1,167	1,138	1,207	1,197	1,254	1,081	1,248	1,205
December	1,066	1,026	1,096	1,271	1,088	1,083	1,121	1,179	1,177	1,033	1,154	1,125
1913												
January	1,031	1,019	1,080	1,268	1,078	1,056	1,112	1,145	1,136	998	1,119	1,112
February	1,035	1,018	1,053	1,213	1,071	1,051	1,121	1,132	1,153	1,017	1,104	1,119
March	1,047	1,021	1,064	1,224	1,091	1,062	1,135	1,144	1,175	1,040	1,104	1,134
April	1,064	1,043	1,091	1,243	1,112	1,081	1,148	1,163	1,170	1,039	1,102	1,146
May	1,055	1,042	1,058	1,221	1,124	1,070	1,148	1,161	1,185	1,038	1,108	1,146
June	1,065	1,059	1,074	1,232	1,117	1,081	1,140	1,167	1,193	1,037	1,127	1,141
July	1,068	1,040	1,061	1,239	1,111	1,080	1,140	1,148	1,178	1,072	1,116	1,139
August	1,051	1,065	1,047	1,205	1,032	1,065	1,113	1,145	1,161	1,043	1,102	1,115
September	1,004	1,059	1,049	1,131	1,031	1,026	1,095	1,119	1,147	1,002	1,114	1,096
October	1,033	1,054	1,056	1,142	1,030	1,046	1,085	1,116	1,138	989	1,083	1,086
November	1,022	1,057	1,082	1,154	1,035	1,043	1,084	1,113	1,129	994	1,074	1,085
December	1,053	1,067	1,098	1,278	1,060	1,078	1,103	1,128	1,159	985	1,107	1,103
1914												
January	1,044	1,084	1,122	1,220	1,104	1,072	1,118	1,140	1,159	1,017	1,136	1,118
February	1,049	1,102	1,103	1,211	1,102	1,075	1,148	1,142	1,155	1,031	1,162	1,144
March	1,041	1,050	1,108	1,227	1,068	1,065	1,175	1,156	1,168	1,043	1,182	1,170
April	1,057	1,053	1,107	1,251	1,063	1,078	1,235	1,242	1,228	1,058	1,246	1,230
May	1,062	1,060	1,117	1,248	1,074	1,083	1,256	1,247	1,242	1,073	1,283	1,249
June	1,059	1,058	1,154	1,271	1,085	1,087	1,260	1,267	1,296	1,068	1,345	1,258
July	1,057	1,041	1,156	1,246	1,083	1,082	1,250	1,230	1,291	1,064	1,340	1,247
August	1,088	1,045	1,176	1,258	1,075	1,107	1,218	1,241	1,290	1,080	1,323	1,220
September	1,114	1,123	1,154	1,256	1,074	1,130	1,218	1,220	1,269	1,058	1,294	1,217
October	1,115	1,125	1,166	1,302	1,081	1,136	1,227	1,171	1,257	1,058	1,275	1,221
November	1,098	1,133	1,171	1,317	1,113	1,128	1,222	1,209	1,277	1,075	1,299	1,220
December	1,162	1,199	1,222	1,397	1,151	1,191	1,252	1,248	1,332	1,119	1,309	1,252
1915												
January	1,207	1,222	1,267	1,426	1,202	1,232	1,293	1,297	1,369	1,141	1,329	1,293
February	1,181	1,226	1,250	1,377	1,227	1,210	1,297	1,317	1,390	1,174	1,333	1,300
March	1,193	1,239	1,268	1,468	1,237	1,230	1,354	1,369	1,448	1,253	1,396	1,357
April	1,289	1,323	1,306	1,510	1,312	1,313	1,427	1,446	1,476	1,315	1,433	1,427
May	1,326	1,371	1,378	1,588	1,379	1,359	1,485	1,488	1,530	1,382	1,536	1,485
June	1,344	1,390	1,403	1,563	1,393	1,374	1,607	1,632	1,652	1,487	1,577	1,606
July	1,423	1,441	1,446	1,555	1,401	1,438	1,636	1,654	1,707	1,502	1,626	1,636
August	1,478	1,515	1,479	1,561	1,443	1,488	1,627	1,665	1,698	1,535	1,633	1,630
September	1,452	1,494	1,475	1,534	1,426	1,465	1,543	1,554	1,614	1,457	1,561	1,544
October	1,520	1,517	1,532	1,593	1,453	1,525	1,547	1,565	1,621	1,447	1,553	1,549
November	1,537	1,566	1,555	1,651	1,511	1,561	1,535	1,561	1,615	1,468	1,568	1,539
December	1,537	1,564	1,701	1,737	1,487	1,572	1,496	1,530	1,600	1,419	1,500	1,501

**Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns,  
with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—cont.**

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.								Weighted Average of Capital Towns.	Weighted Average of 30 Towns, C'wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.				
1912	1,345	1,677	1,370	1,403	1,410	1,418	1,190	1,125	1,302	1,201	1,289	1,182	1,129	1,140		
1913	1,267	1,607	1,301	1,352	1,386	1,344	1,164	1,073	1,268	1,181	1,291	1,149	1,095	1,106		
1914	1,302	1,654	1,323	1,393	1,453	1,382	1,212	1,130	1,290	1,205	1,305	1,196	1,144	1,155		
1915	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,428</b>		
1912 1st Qtr.	1,301	1,659	1,310	1,365	1,338	1,378	1,093	1,021	1,225	1,082	1,192	1,083	1,049	1,065		
2nd "	1,408	1,730	1,435	1,441	1,439	1,477	1,145	1,110	1,276	1,159	1,272	1,149	1,111	1,125		
3rd "	1,368	1,671	1,406	1,433	1,435	1,435	1,235	1,171	1,329	1,237	1,341	1,226	1,186	1,194		
4th "	1,303	1,650	1,364	1,373	1,429	1,382	1,288	1,189	1,378	1,327	1,352	1,267	1,160	1,176		
1913 1st Qtr.	1,275	1,595	1,298	1,349	1,384	1,346	1,158	1,062	1,259	1,182	1,280	1,142	1,100	1,113		
2nd "	1,299	1,621	1,334	1,370	1,407	1,372	1,188	1,090	1,287	1,205	1,331	1,171	1,117	1,129		
3rd "	1,248	1,622	1,298	1,359	1,387	1,334	1,170	1,086	1,266	1,194	1,289	1,157	1,091	1,101		
4th "	1,245	1,590	1,274	1,328	1,368	1,323	1,139	1,051	1,259	1,143	1,262	1,125	1,070	1,082		
1914 1st Qtr.	1,245	1,580	1,260	1,330	1,399	1,320	1,162	1,075	1,245	1,149	1,285	1,146	1,104	1,115		
2nd "	1,296	1,617	1,315	1,373	1,429	1,368	1,231	1,133	1,280	1,193	1,312	1,206	1,158	1,168		
3rd "	1,336	1,693	1,356	1,431	1,482	1,417	1,212	1,143	1,294	1,232	1,311	1,201	1,151	1,163		
4th "	1,330	1,727	1,362	1,440	1,503	1,420	1,243	1,170	1,342	1,245	1,311	1,230	1,161	1,174		
1915 1st Qtr.	1,420	1,747	1,473	1,483	1,596	1,496	1,293	1,225	1,377	1,302	1,404	1,283	1,235	1,248		
2nd "	1,508	1,796	1,531	1,596	1,688	1,576	1,413	1,348	1,510	1,431	1,523	1,405	1,364	1,378		
3rd "	1,546	1,882	1,571	1,654	1,711	1,623	1,541	1,528	1,713	1,647	1,679	1,559	1,554	1,563		
4th "	1,460	1,812	1,488	1,586	1,641	1,542	1,534	1,523	1,684	1,668	1,717	1,555	1,512	1,524		
1912																
January ..	1,271	1,648	1,298	1,348	1,328	1,353	1,086	1,023	1,225	1,066	1,205	1,080	1,038	1,055		
February ..	1,304	1,671	1,309	1,358	1,336	1,382	1,095	1,027	1,227	1,073	1,170	1,084	1,054	1,071		
March ..	1,330	1,657	1,324	1,391	1,351	1,399	1,099	1,014	1,224	1,108	1,200	1,085	1,055	1,070		
April ..	1,417	1,735	1,464	1,429	1,430	1,485	1,130	1,063	1,256	1,127	1,282	1,125	1,105	1,116		
May ..	1,415	1,720	1,436	1,448	1,450	1,480	1,132	1,136	1,280	1,167	1,255	1,150	1,111	1,126		
June ..	1,392	1,734	1,404	1,447	1,437	1,465	1,173	1,131	1,292	1,182	1,277	1,173	1,117	1,132		
July ..	1,378	1,676	1,404	1,431	1,437	1,443	1,194	1,133	1,304	1,184	1,300	1,187	1,162	1,172		
August ..	1,361	1,667	1,410	1,409	1,441	1,429	1,235	1,173	1,323	1,246	1,329	1,226	1,197	1,204		
September ..	1,365	1,671	1,403	1,461	1,429	1,433	1,277	1,207	1,359	1,280	1,386	1,266	1,198	1,207		
October ..	1,353	1,719	1,422	1,416	1,465	1,436	1,310	1,207	1,368	1,291	1,382	1,284	1,193	1,208		
November ..	1,289	1,626	1,353	1,342	1,436	1,366	1,310	1,231	1,422	1,342	1,392	1,297	1,184	1,200		
December ..	1,266	1,606	1,317	1,361	1,385	1,344	1,245	1,131	1,345	1,348	1,281	1,220	1,102	1,121		
1913																
January ..	1,265	1,608	1,286	1,337	1,388	1,342	1,154	1,061	1,255	1,182	1,275	1,138	1,081	1,097		
February ..	1,269	1,577	1,305	1,351	1,380	1,339	1,151	1,051	1,246	1,160	1,259	1,131	1,099	1,111		
March ..	1,290	1,600	1,305	1,361	1,384	1,359	1,170	1,074	1,268	1,205	1,306	1,154	1,120	1,129		
April ..	1,296	1,608	1,341	1,377	1,408	1,367	1,192	1,081	1,289	1,196	1,333	1,171	1,120	1,133		
May ..	1,327	1,630	1,337	1,364	1,412	1,393	1,181	1,088	1,284	1,203	1,335	1,167	1,115	1,126		
June ..	1,276	1,625	1,326	1,367	1,400	1,355	1,189	1,101	1,291	1,217	1,326	1,176	1,116	1,128		
July ..	1,256	1,625	1,315	1,356	1,398	1,341	1,189	1,092	1,263	1,202	1,328	1,171	1,095	1,105		
August ..	1,258	1,626	1,304	1,366	1,390	1,342	1,176	1,091	1,277	1,201	1,286	1,162	1,094	1,093		
September ..	1,232	1,617	1,275	1,356	1,378	1,320	1,146	1,065	1,262	1,178	1,266	1,135	1,084	1,093		
October ..	1,228	1,596	1,262	1,347	1,369	1,312	1,136	1,056	1,253	1,146	1,265	1,125	1,060	1,073		
November ..	1,260	1,597	1,280	1,325	1,372	1,334	1,130	1,043	1,255	1,145	1,268	1,118	1,070	1,082		
December ..	1,248	1,575	1,279	1,313	1,363	1,321	1,152	1,055	1,274	1,138	1,254	1,133	1,080	1,092		
1914																
January ..	1,236	1,580	1,255	1,316	1,386	1,314	1,142	1,057	1,255	1,136	1,246	1,127	1,079	1,099		
February ..	1,246	1,576	1,263	1,326	1,401	1,320	1,164	1,072	1,236	1,132	1,300	1,146	1,097	1,106		
March ..	1,252	1,584	1,259	1,350	1,415	1,327	1,183	1,096	1,242	1,178	1,313	1,166	1,120	1,132		
April ..	1,284	1,608	1,299	1,366	1,435	1,357	1,242	1,096	1,259	1,180	1,314	1,199	1,155	1,162		
May ..	1,292	1,615	1,324	1,364	1,429	1,365	1,232	1,148	1,278	1,196	1,307	1,211	1,158	1,168		
June ..	1,313	1,651	1,323	1,395	1,422	1,388	1,219	1,156	1,304	1,202	1,315	1,209	1,153	1,174		
July ..	1,340	1,664	1,354	1,418	1,445	1,412	1,211	1,144	1,292	1,230	1,315	1,201	1,152	1,168		
August ..	1,349	1,702	1,365	1,443	1,486	1,428	1,215	1,140	1,300	1,244	1,315	1,203	1,144	1,157		
September ..	1,321	1,712	1,347	1,431	1,516	1,410	1,209	1,144	1,290	1,224	1,302	1,199	1,143	1,156		
October ..	1,311	1,710	1,339	1,442	1,503	1,403	1,221	1,141	1,297	1,211	1,300	1,204	1,146	1,161		
November ..	1,334	1,731	1,361	1,435	1,499	1,424	1,229	1,170	1,328	1,243	1,306	1,221	1,143	1,161		
December ..	1,344	1,740	1,388	1,442	1,508	1,434	1,280	1,200	1,400	1,281	1,328	1,264	1,192	1,206		
1915																
January ..	1,375	1,729	1,427	1,436	1,567	1,457	1,270	1,192	1,374	1,291	1,371	1,258	1,230	1,240		
February ..	1,413	1,747	1,489	1,490	1,579	1,491	1,295	1,233	1,365	1,295	1,388	1,286	1,221	1,236		
March ..	1,471	1,765	1,501	1,524	1,642	1,539	1,313	1,245	1,391	1,319	1,453	1,305	1,253	1,269		
April ..	1,495	1,758	1,511	1,575	1,671	1,556	1,391	1,314	1,420	1,368	1,467	1,372	1,303	1,318		
May ..	1,502	1,806	1,532	1,593	1,689	1,573	1,401	1,345	1,531	1,436	1,519	1,399	1,356	1,372		
June ..	1,528	1,823	1,549	1,621	1,703	1,597	1,449	1,385	1,578	1,488	1,582	1,445	1,432	1,443		
July ..	1,555	1,893	1,587	1,656	1,721	1,633	1,506	1,443	1,691	1,530	1,689	1,606	1,511	1,522		
August ..	1,564	1,889	1,593	1,668	1,754	1,640	1,587	1,584	1,764	1,716	1,682	1,607	1,533	1,544		
September ..	1,517	1,864	1,534	1,638	1,657	1,596	1,532	1,558	1,685	1,695	1,667	1,563	1,540	1,551		
October ..	1,495	1,837	1,527	1,645	1,656	1,575	1,552	1,564	1,694	1,672	1,750	1,580	1,506	1,519		
November ..	1,464	1,814	1,484	1,566	1,648	1,544	1,535	1,520	1,707	1,728	1,721	1,558	1,489	1,502		
December ..	1,421	1,785	1,453	1,548	1,618	1,506	1,515	1,485	1,650	1,603	1,680	1,526				

## House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,183	699	689	918	683	1,112	1,016	634	659	868	759	957
1913	1,246	785	775	995	802	1,179	1,089	630	674	860	778	1,017
1914	1,279	783	617	1,067	835	1,201	1,126	644	670	887	795	1,048
1915	1,220	800	292	1,110	771	1,140	1,085	636	653	878	772	1,013
1912												
1st Quarter	1,115	670	631	927	659	1,050	985	669	645	844	766	932
2nd "	1,169	670	648	927	659	1,097	1,002	677	664	873	766	949
3rd "	1,230	714	714	889	706	1,153	1,031	607	657	888	736	968
4th "	1,218	743	752	931	708	1,148	1,047	582	670	867	769	978
1913												
1st Quarter	1,222	773	755	939	755	1,155	1,069	626	669	859	780	999
2nd "	1,241	792	770	1,020	774	1,175	1,086	632	671	859	776	1,014
3rd "	1,246	792	796	1,010	836	1,180	1,099	632	675	865	776	1,025
4th "	1,275	783	780	1,010	843	1,204	1,105	630	679	859	779	1,030
1914												
1st Quarter	1,273	783	779	1,057	857	1,203	1,120	644	673	829	804	1,041
2nd "	1,286	783	780	1,058	845	1,214	1,144	644	678	906	810	1,064
3rd "	1,285	783	741	1,060	834	1,212	1,147	644	678	908	784	1,067
4th "	1,271	783	169	1,093	806	1,176	1,093	643	650	905	781	1,021
1915												
1st Quarter	1,228	811	222	1,093	772	1,144	1,092	638	654	879	786	1,019
2nd "	1,219	811	293	1,098	772	1,140	1,087	638	657	880	789	1,015
3rd "	1,219	793	293	1,098	772	1,138	1,079	634	649	879	758	1,008
4th "	1,213	785	360	1,151	767	1,136	1,081	634	651	876	757	1,009
	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina.	Port Pirie.*	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	804	800	705	601	803	777	1,160	576	731	650	803	1,087
1913	863	751	758	592	719	814	1,125	588	785	678	903	1,063
1914	882	753	762	589	659	826	1,040	602	780	724	922	992
1915	859	744	759	586	629	808	932	612	615	718	848	891
1912												
1st Quarter	802	829	690	611	802	777	1,165	589	724	641	805	1,091
2nd "	804	829	690	600	765	777	1,172	589	724	641	805	1,097
3rd "	809	761	710	597	912	780	1,160	587	733	652	805	1,086
4th "	802	780	730	597	732	773	1,145	585	737	667	796	1,075
1913												
1st Quarter	840	779	748	587	762	801	1,148	573	758	667	844	1,078
2nd "	860	763	760	594	752	815	1,147	592	772	676	895	1,080
3rd "	860	737	760	595	715	812	1,116	589	800	672	936	1,056
4th "	891	726	763	593	647	830	1,093	596	808	695	936	1,038
1914												
1st Quarter	882	740	757	588	647	824	1,075	579	823	703	936	1,023
2nd "	891	745	756	592	647	831	1,069	613	844	722	940	1,021
3rd "	890	763	766	585	676	833	1,052	624	844	737	943	1,008
4th "	865	763	767	585	667	816	962	594	607	735	869	917
1915												
1st Quarter	853	738	767	587	627	804	942	588	607	713	865	899
2nd "	866	755	766	585	630	814	924	584	607	718	865	883
3rd "	860	753	752	585	629	809	929	640	607	717	869	890
4th "	859	729	752	585	630	805	931	634	638	722	794	892

\* See remarks *re* House Rent on page 40.

**House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.***

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	880	843	757	674	1,033	866	829	819	450	291	557	769	1,063	994
1913	928	786	814	696	1,077	892	887	826	442	264	557	804	1,118	1,042
1914	914	770	790	707	1,117	879	914	847	335	251	614	820	1,135	1,054
1915	848	809	757	641	995	834	928	879	299	244	673	839	1,081	1,006
1912														
1st Quarter	850	865	721	675	1,009	847	812	821	450	301	562	761	1,025	962
2nd "	859	865	727	675	1,009	854	817	821	450	301	562	764	1,056	986
3rd "	900	830	785	670	1,083	879	841	810	450	237	553	772	1,089	1,013
4th "	913	814	796	677	1,029	884	847	824	451	273	549	779	1,088	1,014
1913														
1st Quarter	914	839	811	682	1,063	891	902	823	461	264	558	809	1,102	1,028
2nd "	924	773	815	691	1,082	886	888	825	461	264	556	802	1,117	1,041
3rd "	930	774	815	697	1,080	891	884	827	461	264	552	800	1,120	1,045
4th "	947	760	814	715	1,084	900	901	828	383	264	563	806	1,135	1,055
1914														
1st Quarter	921	764	795	712	1,130	883	904	834	375	264	560	809	1,135	1,056
2nd "	923	770	795	724	1,151	886	911	843	348	248	622	817	1,148	1,068
3rd "	917	770	795	702	1,177	882	919	856	312	248	638	825	1,147	1,067
4th "	896	770	775	690	1,011	862	924	856	305	244	636	827	1,110	1,027
1915														
1st Quarter	869	806	756	693	1,019	851	923	856	300	244	636	827	1,088	1,010
2nd "	843	817	753	658	992	833	920	887	300	244	686	843	1,081	1,006
3rd "	839	804	759	641	987	826	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,078	1,003
4th "	842	807	759	572	981	827	931	887	297	244	686	844	1,077	1,003

**Purchasing-Power of Money. Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warran- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,148	955	1,080	1,042	919	1,125	1,055	914	926	996	935	1,033
1913	1,178	986	1,110	1,087	950	1,155	1,051	865	900	972	934	1,023
1914	1,206	994	1,068	1,130	987	1,179	1,105	904	922	1,012	959	1,073
1915	1,323	1,147	1,087	1,274	1,104	1,295	1,277	1,111	1,110	1,182	1,157	1,249
1912												
1st Quarter	1,069	901	1,022	989	857	1,049	987	865	853	937	890	966
2nd "	1,123	923	1,049	1,011	893	1,099	1,041	901	922	981	929	1,020
3rd "	1,209	997	1,103	1,045	959	1,181	1,105	939	962	1,031	959	1,083
4th "	1,194	1,000	1,140	1,123	965	1,171	1,086	952	968	1,036	963	1,065
1913												
1st Quarter	1,171	980	1,093	1,086	935	1,148	1,049	878	923	992	940	1,025
2nd "	1,192	1,001	1,130	1,120	956	1,170	1,059	878	920	984	947	1,033
3rd "	1,176	988	1,105	1,074	954	1,153	1,053	857	886	962	930	1,023
4th "	1,174	977	1,111	1,069	956	1,151	1,043	846	867	947	920	1,012
1914												
1st Quarter	1,201	976	1,109	1,102	979	1,174	1,066	870	891	952	940	1,034
2nd "	1,214	1,001	1,158	1,142	1,008	1,190	1,128	907	936	1,040	965	1,095
3rd "	1,208	998	1,125	1,129	988	1,183	1,120	920	932	1,020	964	1,088
4th "	1,203	1,001	879	1,146	975	1,169	1,106	920	930	1,035	969	1,077
1915												
1st Quarter	1,229	1,060	968	1,169	1,013	1,201	1,147	970	976	1,055	1,008	1,118
2nd "	1,259	1,095	1,066	1,217	1,056	1,234	1,261	1,094	1,088	1,155	1,135	1,232
3rd "	1,406	1,213	1,134	1,346	1,173	1,375	1,377	1,219	1,230	1,278	1,271	1,351
4th "	1,400	1,219	1,181	1,364	1,172	1,372	1,322	1,162	1,147	1,237	1,214	1,295

\* See remarks *re* House Rent on page 40.

**Purchasing-Power of Money. Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).—cont.**

		QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
		Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina.	Port Pirie.*	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.		
1912		979	977	962	1,008	1,004	981	1,157	917	1,004	874	1,014	1,126		
1913		969	924	940	957	923	959	1,121	913	1,006	880	1,024	1,096		
1914		997	950	988	988	912	988	1,143	960	1,055	923	1,126	1,122		
1915		1,162	1,133	1,154	1,151	1,067	1,155	1,259	1,139	1,172	1,109	1,234	1,243		
1912															
1st Quarter		975	998	970	1,014	995	980	1,127	895	982	838	993	1,096		
2nd "		976	989	960	1,009	995	979	1,157	918	1,006	862	999	1,126		
3rd "		984	954	955	1,001	1,058	981	1,183	935	1,009	894	1,032	1,146		
4th "		984	966	967	1,010	965	982	1,164	943	1,017	904	1,030	1,135		
1913															
1st Quarter		956	920	934	968	949	951	1,133	907	992	874	1,000	1,104		
2nd "		978	930	945	969	966	969	1,146	927	1,014	889	1,026	1,118		
3rd "		966	923	932	947	917	955	1,116	912	1,013	888	1,043	1,092		
4th "		976	922	948	945	879	962	1,092	904	1,005	868	1,025	1,069		
1914															
1st Quarter		977	939	965	959	908	969	1,118	913	1,022	896	1,072	1,094		
2nd "		990	928	973	983	898	979	1,176	989	1,086	925	1,147	1,153		
3rd "		1,005	943	999	978	912	993	1,156	981	1,103	932	1,164	1,137		
4th "		1,018	992	1,014	1,029	930	1,013	1,122	957	1,009	940	1,120	1,102		
1915															
1st Quarter		1,053	1,026	1,058	1,079	977	1,051	1,162	1,024	1,075	993	1,152	1,145		
2nd "		1,132	1,111	1,116	1,155	1,060	1,123	1,267	1,136	1,164	1,117	1,248	1,250		
3rd "		1,208	1,183	1,173	1,153	1,096	1,194	1,325	1,220	1,235	1,177	1,304	1,310		
4th "		1,255	1,212	1,269	1,218	1,133	1,245	1,282	1,174	1,212	1,148	1,234	1,268		
		WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 80 Towns, C'wealth.	
		Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.
1912		1,154	1,334	1,123	1,104	1,255	1,191	1,042	999	952	827	988	1,012	1,101	1,080
1913		1,128	1,270	1,101	1,082	1,259	1,158	1,053	971	928	804	989	1,007	1,104	1,080
1914		1,143	1,291	1,104	1,111	1,315	1,175	1,090	1,014	898	813	1,021	1,041	1,140	1,113
1915		1,222	1,398	1,204	1,194	1,386	1,261	1,233	1,190	1,048	991	1,208	1,199	1,278	1,255
1912															
1st Quarter		1,116	1,333	1,068	1,082	1,203	1,160	978	939	907	761	933	951	1,038	1,023
2nd "		1,184	1,373	1,146	1,126	1,266	1,222	1,010	991	937	806	980	991	1,087	1,068
3rd "		1,176	1,326	1,150	1,120	1,291	1,210	1,073	1,023	968	846	1,017	1,040	1,146	1,120
4th "		1,143	1,306	1,130	1,087	1,265	1,177	1,107	1,039	997	894	1,022	1,066	1,130	1,110
1913															
1st Quarter		1,126	1,284	1,098	1,075	1,252	1,159	1,053	964	931	805	983	1,005	1,101	1,078
2nd "		1,145	1,272	1,121	1,091	1,273	1,172	1,064	981	947	819	1,012	1,019	1,117	1,093
3rd "		1,118	1,274	1,100	1,087	1,261	1,152	1,053	979	935	812	986	1,010	1,103	1,078
4th "		1,123	1,249	1,085	1,076	1,251	1,149	1,041	959	899	782	975	994	1,096	1,071
1914															
1st Quarter		1,112	1,245	1,069	1,076	1,288	1,141	1,056	976	887	785	987	1,008	1,117	1,090
2nd "		1,143	1,269	1,101	1,106	1,314	1,170	1,099	1,014	897	804	1,029	1,046	1,154	1,127
3rd "		1,164	1,314	1,125	1,131	1,357	1,197	1,091	1,025	891	828	1,034	1,046	1,150	1,124
4th "		1,152	1,334	1,121	1,131	1,301	1,191	1,112	1,041	916	834	1,034	1,064	1,140	1,113
1915															
1st Quarter		1,193	1,361	1,178	1,158	1,359	1,231	1,141	1,073	934	867	1,088	1,095	1,174	1,151
2nd "		1,235	1,394	1,211	1,211	1,402	1,270	1,214	1,159	1,012	938	1,179	1,174	1,247	1,226
3rd "		1,255	1,439	1,237	1,238	1,413	1,296	1,290	1,265	1,132	1,071	1,271	1,264	1,358	1,333
4th "		1,206	1,399	1,188	1,170	1,370	1,248	1,286	1,262	1,114	1,083	1,293	1,262	1,333	1,310

\* See remarks *re* House Rent on page 40.

(iv.) *Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons.*—It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other, in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house rent and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted average for the thirty towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations are as follows —

**Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers shewing Cost of Living in different Towns, with weighted average for all Towns as Base (= 1000).**

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney	633	Melbourne	590	Brisbane	140	Adelaide	190	Perth, etc.	105	Hobart	42
Newcastle	62	Ballarat	53	T'woomba	20	Kadina, etc.	12	Kalg'lie, etc.	31	Launceston	25
Br'ken Hill	31	Bendigo	44	R'k'hmtan	21	Pt. Pirie	11	Mid. Jcn.	7	Q'nstown	5
Goulburn	13	Geelong	34	Ch'ts Twrs	17	Mt. Gamb'r	7	Bunbury	4	Zeelan	4
Bathurst	9	W'namb'ol	9	Warwick	6	Petersburg	3	Geraldton	4	Beac'nfield	3

**9. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation in Different Towns, 1914 and 1915.**—The figures given in the tables on pp. 41 and 42 shew the relative index-numbers for 1914 and 1915 respectively in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the index-numbers in the last column of each table are identical for each town with those given in the table on pages 37-8 for the years 1914 and 1915 respectively. The first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give similar information with regard to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively.

The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, and *vice versa*, and consequently the weighted average rents in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of houses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

(i.) *Food and Groceries.*—As regards groceries and food it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1914 in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and below in Victoria and Queensland. In 1915 the order remained the same, with the exception that New South Wales was below instead of above the average. The most expensive towns are in Western Australia, Kalgoorlie being 43.2 per cent., and Geraldton 25.9 per cent., above the weighted average for all towns in 1914, and 16.0 per cent. and 18.1 per cent. respectively above the average in 1915. In the other States, Broken Hill was the most expensive town in 1914, followed in the order named by Queenstown, Zeehan, Charters Towers, Port Pirie, Hobart, and Beaconsfield. In 1915, Broken Hill, Queenstown and Zeehan were again the most expensive towns, followed in the order named by Port Pirie, Charters Towers, Beaconsfield, and Hobart.

(ii.) *House Rents.*—It will be seen, that taking the average rent for all houses either for 1914 or 1915 (fourth column), Sydney is the most expensive town, followed by Melbourne. In 1914 Geraldton, Goulburn, and Adelaide, and in 1915 Goulburn, Geraldton, and Adelaide were the next most expensive in the order named.

In the Quarterly Labour Bulletins, Nos. 8 to 12, attention has been drawn to the fact that in Broken Hill and Port Pirie prevailing conditions have rendered it a matter of difficulty, if not of impossibility, to ascertain the predominant rents with precision. In these towns a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal rents by families of which the wage earners were out of employment. In other cases only half the usual rents were being paid, one week's rent being accepted for a fortnight's tenancy. Special inquiries have been made each quarter as to the number and proportion of houses of different sizes for which full rent, half rent, quarter rent, etc., and merely nominal rents were being paid, and the predominant rents in these towns have been computed accordingly. For this reason these towns have been omitted when making comparisons as to relative cost of house rent, and of food, groceries, and house rent combined.

(iii.) *Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.*—The last column in each of the following tables shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1914 and 1915. It may be seen that Geraldton and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia were the most expensive towns, the former being 16.1 per cent. in 1914 and 11.4 per cent. in 1915, and the latter 18.1 per cent. in 1914 and 10.4 per cent. in 1915, above the weighted average for all towns. The next towns in the order of relative cost were in 1914, Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, Goulburn, Petersburg, and Melbourne, and in 1915 Sydney, Melbourne, Goulburn, Perth, and Petersburg. The cost was least in 1914 in Beaconsfield, followed in the order named by Zeehan, Ballarat, Warwick, Bendigo, and Mt. Gambier, and in 1915 the cost was least in Beaconsfield, followed in the order named by Zeehan, Warwick, Mt. Gambier, Bendigo, and Ballarat.

1914.—Index-numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns of Food and Groceries and House Rent, (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses,) compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent in the Six Capital Towns, 1911 as Base (= 1000).

TOWN.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four-roomed Houses only.	Five-roomed Houses only.	Six-roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weighted Average.	Four Rooms	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weighted Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney ..	681	406	489	579	525	1,087	1,170	1,260	1,206
Newcastle ..	673	248	333	410	321	921	1,006	1,083	994
Broken Hill* ..	815	230	293	315	253	1,045	1,108	1,130	1,068
Goulburn ..	692	230	373	462	438	922	1,065	1,154	1,130
Bathurst ..	644	237	323	368	343	881	967	1,012	987
Weighted Average	685	382	465	507	494	1,067	1,150	1,192	1,179
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne ..	642	330	419	474	463	972	1,061	1,116	1,105
Ballarat ..	640	147	215	247	264	787	855	887	904
Bendigo ..	647	193	246	276	275	840	893	923	922
Geelong ..	647	215	314	383	365	862	961	1,030	1,012
Warrnambool ..	633	230	311	321	326	863	944	954	959
Weighted Average	643	300	386	438	430	943	1,029	1,081	1,073
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane ..	635	230	305	353	362	865	940	988	997
Toowoomba ..	641	204	255	290	309	845	896	931	950
Rockhampton ..	675	208	256	329	313	883	931	1,004	988
Charters Towers	746	188	256	302	242	934	1,002	1,048	988
Warwick ..	641	147	237	290	271	788	878	931	912
Weighted Average	649	219	287	371	339	868	936	1,020	988
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide ..	716	342	421	513	427	1,058	1,137	1,229	1,143
Moonta, etc. ..	713	177	252	290	247	890	965	1,003	960
Port Pirie* ..	735	278	331	395	320	1,013	1,066	1,130	1,055
Mt. Gambier ..	625	207	281	307	298	832	906	932	923
Petersburg ..	747	309	388	452	379	1,056	1,135	1,199	1,126
Weighted Average	714	325	401	491	408	1,039	1,115	1,205	1,122
WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
Perth ..	767	316	390	476	376	1,083	1,157	1,243	1,143
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	974	327	369	485	317	1,301	1,343	1,459	1,291
Mid. Junction ..	779	255	354	444	325	1,034	1,133	1,223	1,104
Bunbury ..	821	283	351	447	290	1,104	1,172	1,268	1,111
Geraldton ..	856	448	570	658	459	1,304	1,426	1,514	1,315
Weighted Average	814	318	366	480	361	1,132	1,180	1,294	1,175
TASMANIA.									
Hobart ..	714	294	349	419	376	1,008	1,063	1,133	1,090
Launceston ..	666	237	335	403	348	903	1,001	1,069	1,014
Zeehan ..	760	145	198	246	138	905	958	1,006	898
Beaconsfield ..	710	92	107	129	103	802	817	839	813
Queenstown ..	769	256	313	353	252	1,025	1,082	1,122	1,021
Weighted Average	704	259	325	391	337	963	1,029	1,095	1,041
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average	680	323	404	496	433	1,003	1,084	1,176	1,113

\* See Remarks on page 40 with reference to house rents.

1915.—Index-numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent, (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses,) compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

TOWN.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four-roomed Houses only.	Five-roomed Houses only.	Six-roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weighted Average.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weighted Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney .. ..	822	383	474	549	501	1,205	1,296	1,371	1,323
Newcastle .. ..	818	228	321	410	329	1,046	1,139	1,228	1,147
Broken Hill*	967	106	144	178	120	1,073	1,111	1,145	1,087
Goulburn .. ..	817	265	401	531	457	1,082	1,218	1,348	1,274
Bathurst .. ..	987	197	257	329	317	984	1,044	1,116	1,104
Weighted Average ..	827	354	444	519	468	1,181	1,271	1,346	1,295
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne .. ..	831	314	404	499	446	1,145	1,235	1,330	1,277
Ballarat .. ..	850	145	216	292	261	995	1,066	1,142	1,111
Bendigo .. ..	842	178	236	334	268	1,020	1,078	1,176	1,110
Geelong .. ..	821	200	284	402	361	1,021	1,105	1,223	1,182
Warrnambool ..	839	229	301	363	318	1,068	1,140	1,202	1,157
Weighted Average ..	833	287	373	468	416	1,120	1,206	1,301	1,249
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane .. ..	809	228	298	378	353	1,037	1,107	1,187	1,162
Toowoomba ..	828	199	247	291	306	1,027	1,075	1,119	1,133
Rockhampton ..	842	209	253	327	312	1,051	1,095	1,169	1,154
Charters Towers	911	187	253	299	240	1,098	1,164	1,210	1,151
Warwick .. ..	808	146	224	277	259	954	1,032	1,085	1,067
Weighted Average ..	823	217	282	355	332	1,040	1,105	1,178	1,155
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide .. ..	876	295	375	456	383	1,171	1,251	1,332	1,259
Moonta, etc. ..	887	170	258	330	252	1,057	1,145	1,217	1,139
Port Pirie* ..	919	216	258	319	253	1,135	1,177	1,238	1,172
Mt. Gambier ..	814	213	270	353	295	1,027	1,084	1,167	1,109
Petersburg ..	886	279	358	414	348	1,165	1,244	1,300	1,234
Weighted Average ..	877	282	359	439	366	1,159	1,236	1,316	1,243
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth .. ..	874	293	365	448	348	1,167	1,239	1,322	1,222
Kalgoorlie, etc.	1,066	344	404	487	332	1,410	1,470	1,553	1,398
Mid. Junction ..	893	242	333	419	311	1,135	1,226	1,312	1,204
Bunbury .. ..	931	253	312	380	263	1,184	1,243	1,311	1,194
Geraldton .. ..	927	382	497	596	409	1,359	1,474	1,573	1,386
Weighted Average ..	918	303	374	458	343	1,221	1,292	1,376	1,261
TASMANIA—									
Hobart .. ..	851	301	362	421	382	1,152	1,213	1,272	1,233
Launceston ..	828	253	351	417	362	1,081	1,179	1,245	1,190
Zeehan .. ..	925	134	171	218	123	1,059	1,096	1,143	1,048
Beaconsfield ..	891	92	98	125	100	983	989	1,016	991
Queenstown ..	931	293	342	372	277	1,224	1,273	1,303	1,208
Weighted Average ..	854	269	337	395	345	1,123	1,191	1,249	1,199
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average ..	841	304	387	469	414	1,145	1,228	1,310	1,255

\* See Remarks on page 40 with reference to house rents.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the preceding tables may not be out of place. The total cost of living in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied

by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 39. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 = 1000. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page it may be seen that taking the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be £1255, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £841 (1st column), and the average rental £414 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1255. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses it will be found the figures are £841 and £304, which, together amount to £1145 (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (1st column) it may be seen that commodities which would cost £822 in Sydney can be purchased for £831 in Melbourne, or £876 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of £1235 in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of £1296 in Sydney, £1107 in Adelaide, £1470 in Kalgoorlie, or £1474 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed houses in Melbourne is, say, 15s. 4d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Sydney is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Sydney and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column),  $15s. 4d. \times \frac{474}{404} = 18s.$ , which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Sydney (see Appendix IV.).

#### 10. Variation in Purchasing-Power of Money, 1901 to 1915.—

The tables in paragraph 5 give the relative purchasing-power of money in the capital towns from 1901 to 1915 in the form of index-numbers. In the following tables similar information is given as regards variations in cost (groceries, food, and house-rent combined), the base being taken as 20s. for the weighted average in the six capital towns in 1911. The figures therefore shew the sums which would have to be paid in each town and in each year in order to purchase such relative quantities (indicated by the mass units) of the several commodities, and to pay such sums for house-rent as would in the aggregate cost £1, according to the weighted average prices and rents in the six capital

towns in 1911. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, or that 26s. 5d. in Melbourne for the fourth quarter of 1915 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.**—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1915 (4th quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year.		Sydney.	Melb'rne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	.. ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7	17 7
1902	.. ..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7	18 7
1903	.. ..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2	18 2
1904	.. ..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2	17 2
1905	.. ..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0	18 0
1906	.. ..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0	18 0
1907	.. ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11	17 11
1908	.. ..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0	19 0
1909	.. ..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0	19 0
1910	.. ..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5	19 5
1911	.. ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0†	20 0†
1912	.. ..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0	22 0
1913	.. ..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1	22 1
1914	.. ..	24 1	22 1	19 11	22 10	22 10	21 10	22 10	22 10
1915	.. ..	26 6	25 6	23 3	25 2	24 5	24 8	25 7	25 7
1912	1st Quarter	21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7	20 9	20 9
	2nd "	22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2	21 9	21 9
	3rd "	24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5	22 11	22 11
	4th "	23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2	22 7	22 7
1913	1st "	23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1	22 0	22 0
	2nd "	23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3	22 4	22 4
	3rd "	23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1	22 1	22 1
	4th "	23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10	21 11	21 11
1914	1st Quarter	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4	22 4
	2nd "	24 3	22 7	19 9	23 6	22 10	22 0	23 1	23 1
	3rd "	24 2	22 5	20 1	23 2	23 3	21 10	23 0	23 0
	4th "	24 1	22 1	20 4	22 5	23 0	22 3	22 10	22 10
1915	1st "	24 7	22 11	21 1	23 3	23 10	22 10	23 6	23 6
	2nd "	25 2	25 3	22 8	25 4	24 8	24 3	24 11	24 11
	3rd "	28 1	27 6	24 2	26 6	25 1	25 10	27 2	27 2
	4th "	28 0	26 5	25 1	25 8	24 1	25 9	26 8	26 8

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to.

† Basis of Table.

(i.) *Groceries and Food only*.—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to *groceries and food* (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (=20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1915 (4th Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\***

Year	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ..	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 ..	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 ..	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 ..	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 ..	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 ..	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 ..	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 ..	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 ..	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0†
1912 ..	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 1
1913 ..	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1914 ..	23 1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	24 3	22 11
1915 ..	27 11	28 3	27 6	29 9	29 8	28 11	28 4
1912 { 1st qt'r	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
2nd "	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
3rd "	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
4th "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 { 1st "	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
2nd "	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
3rd "	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
4th "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 { 1st "	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
2nd "	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2
3rd "	23 1	22 0	21 8	24 7	26 9	24 3	23 0
4th "	23 1	22 4	22 6	24 8	26 7	24 10	23 3
1915 { 1st "	24 7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
2nd "	25 9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
3rd "	30 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1
4th "	30 7	29 10	30 8	30 6	29 2	30 8	30 3

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to. † Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only*.—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six capital towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (=20s.):—

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1915 (4th Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.**

Year.	Sydney	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 .. ..	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 .. ..	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 .. ..	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 .. ..	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 .. ..	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 .. ..	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 .. ..	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 .. ..	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 .. ..	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 .. ..	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 .. ..	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912 .. ..	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913 .. ..	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
1914 .. ..	25 7	22 6	17 8	20 10	18 3	18 3	22 8
1915 .. ..	24 5	21 8	17 2	18 8	17 0	18 7	21 7
1912 { 1st qt'r	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
" 2nd	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
" 3rd	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
" 4th	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 { 1st	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
" 2nd	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
" 3rd	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
" 4th	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 { 1st	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8
" 2nd	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0
" 3rd	25 8	22 11	17 10	21 1	18 4	18 5	22 11
" 4th	25 5	21 10	17 4	19 3	17 11	18 6	22 2
1915 { 1st	24 7	21 10	17 1	18 10	17 5	18 6	21 9
" 2nd	24 5	21 9	17 4	18 6	16 11	18 7	21 7
" 3rd	24 5	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 7
" 4th	24 3	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 6

\* Basis of Table.

**11. Increase in Cost of Food and Groceries and House Rent, 1914 and 1915, compared with previous years.**—The following tables have been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1914 and 1915 compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1914 compared with 1904 is 38.3 per cent., of which 18.8 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 19.5 per cent. to increase in house rents. In any case where there has been a decrease (i.e., where the combined cost of food and groceries and house rent, or if either separately was less in 1914 or 1915 than in preceding years) the fact is indicated by a negative sign.

**Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-numbers  
in 1914, compared with Previous Years, 1901 to 1913.**

LOCALITY.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCREASE IN 1914, COMPARED WITH—												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ..	35.1	23.1	25.9	38.3	28.7	29.1	30.3	22.4	22.0	21.2	17.0	5.0	2.3
Melbourne ..	27.1	22.3	25.5	29.4	25.9	25.9	26.2	19.3	22.1	17.3	16.4	4.8	5.2
Brisbane ..	29.6	24.6	26.3	35.8	29.6	27.8	25.6	16.5	17.2	13.7	9.0	1.8	3.0
Adelaide ..	32.3	32.4	36.6	40.7	30.9	28.2	27.8	19.9	15.4	13.4	8.0	—1.2	1.9
Perth ..	11.3	6.1	5.3	9.7	9.3	11.7	15.8	14.2	15.6	11.7	1.5	—1.0	1.3
Hobart ..	25.3	22.0	21.4	27.4	22.9	21.3	23.0	18.4	14.4	14.6	14.2	4.6	3.5
<b>Weighted Average..</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.**

LOCALITY.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ..	15.8	5.3	7.8	18.8	11.5	12.1	14.0	7.5	8.5	9.2	9.5	1.6	1.2
Melbourne ..	8.5	4.9	7.8	12.0	9.3	9.8	11.1	6.1	9.2	8.2	9.7	0.5	3.8
Brisbane ..	8.0	4.6	6.8	14.9	10.2	9.0	9.7	3.8	6.6	5.2	3.9	—1.4	2.2
Adelaide ..	12.7	12.8	16.4	19.9	15.0	15.4	17.3	12.7	11.3	12.6	10.9	3.1	5.0
Perth ..	7.6	1.5	1.0	5.2	2.5	3.7	6.2	4.5	5.3	2.9	—2.3	—2.2	1.8
Hobart ..	13.7	10.7	10.4	15.9	12.1	10.8	13.4	10.0	7.3	8.6	9.5	1.2	2.7
<b>Weighted Average..</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO INCREASE IN HOUSE RENTS.**

LOCALITY.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ..	19.3	17.8	18.1	19.5	17.2	17.0	16.3	14.9	13.5	12.0	7.5	3.4	1.1
Melbourne ..	18.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	16.6	16.1	15.1	13.2	12.9	9.1	6.7	4.3	1.4
Brisbane ..	21.6	20.0	19.5	20.9	19.4	18.8	15.9	12.7	10.6	8.5	5.1	3.2	0.8
Adelaide ..	19.6	19.6	20.2	20.8	15.9	12.8	10.5	7.2	4.1	0.9	2.9	—4.3	—3.1
Perth ..	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	6.8	8.0	9.6	9.7	10.3	8.8	3.8	1.2	—0.5
Hobart ..	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.5	10.8	10.5	9.6	8.4	7.1	6.0	4.7	3.4	0.8
<b>Weighted Average..</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>

\* The negative sign indicates a decrease.

**Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-numbers  
in 1915, compared with Previous Years, 1901 to 1914.**

LOCALITY.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCREASE IN 1915, COMPARED WITH—												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ..	48.2	35.1	38.1	51.7	41.2	41.6	42.9	34.2	33.8	33.0	28.3	15.2	9.7
Melbourne ..	46.8	41.3	45.0	49.5	45.5	45.4	45.8	37.8	41.1	35.5	34.4	21.1	15.5
Brisbane ..	51.0	45.2	47.1	58.2	51.0	48.9	46.3	35.7	36.5	32.5	27.0	18.6	20.1
Adelaide ..	45.7	45.8	50.4	55.0	44.1	41.2	40.8	32.1	27.1	24.9	19.0	8.8	12.2
Perth ..	19.0	13.5	12.6	17.4	17.0	19.5	23.9	22.1	23.7	19.5	8.6	5.9	8.4
Hobart ..	41.8	38.0	37.3	44.2	39.1	37.2	39.1	33.9	29.5	29.6	29.2	18.3	17.1
<b>Weighted Average ..</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.**

LOCALITY.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ..	31.6	19.8	22.5	35.0	26.6	27.2	29.2	21.8	22.8	23.4	23.2	13.9	11.7
Melbourne ..	30.2	25.8	29.3	34.1	30.8	31.3	32.7	26.4	30.1	28.2	29.5	18.4	17.0
Brisbane ..	31.2	32.3	28.8	38.5	32.8	31.2	31.6	24.1	27.0	25.0	22.9	16.3	20.1
Adelaide ..	31.3	31.4	35.6	39.7	33.3	33.4	35.3	29.5	27.5	28.5	26.0	17.0	19.3
Perth ..	17.1	11.5	10.9	15.4	12.7	14.2	17.1	15.1	16.2	13.4	7.2	7.1	11.3
Hobart ..	29.5	26.1	25.7	32.0	27.6	26.1	28.9	25.0	21.8	23.0	23.9	14.4	15.7
<b>Weighted Average ..</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO INCREASE IN HOUSE RENTS.**

LOCALITY.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Sydney ..	16.6	15.3	15.6	16.7	14.6	14.4	13.7	12.4	11.0	9.6	5.1	1.3	—0.9
Melbourne ..	16.6	15.5	15.7	15.4	14.7	14.1	13.1	11.4	11.0	7.3	4.9	2.7	—0.2
Brisbane ..	19.8	18.9	18.3	19.7	18.2	17.7	14.7	11.6	9.5	7.5	4.1	2.3	—0.1
Adelaide ..	14.4	14.4	14.8	15.3	10.8	7.8	5.5	2.6	—0.4	—3.6	—7.0	—8.2	—7.1
Perth ..	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	4.3	5.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	6.1	1.4	—1.2	—2.9
Hobart ..	12.3	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.2	8.9	7.7	6.6	5.3	3.9	1.4
<b>Weighted Average ..</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>—1.4</b>

\* The negative sign indicates a decrease.

**12. Tables of Prices and House Rents, 1914 and 1915.**—While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such results are obtained are published only annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendix I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulars were given for the year 1913, and in appendixes I. and III. hereof particulars are given of average prices for 1914 and 1915, and in Appendixes II. and IV. similar information is given in regard to house rents.

## SECTION V.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1871 to 1912 were given in some detail in Reports Nos. 1 and 2. In this Section results are now included for the years 1914 and 1915.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices, published in the ordinary press, and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known and important business firms, dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilised for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case upon expert opinion, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records, on the lines indicated, for a uniform list of commodities for the capital town of each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the papers and journals published in some of these towns, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Commodities Included and Methods Adopted.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, ordinarily necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.\* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in the following statement.

\* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (=1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

# Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants		lb.	1,400
Pig	M'x'dNos.	ton	6½	Raisins	Sultanas	doz. 1 lb.	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings	1-lb. fresh	tins	50
Angle and T	"	"	3½	Salmon	1 lb. tall	"	50
Plate	"	"	3		Alasker	doz. halves	100
Hoop	"	"	½	Sardines	Halves	lb.	200
Galvanized	26 gauge	"	5	Coffee	Plantation	"	100
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60	Cocoa	Taylor's	ton	22
Fencing Wire	No. 8	ton	6	Sugar	No. 1A	lb.	200
Zinc, Sheet	"	"	1	Macaroni	"	ton	2
Lead, Sheet	"	"	¾	Sago	Patna	"	7
" Pipes	"	"	12	Rice	Liverpool	"	1
Copper Sheet	"	lb.	2,000	Salt	fine	doz. 1 lb.	6
Quicksilver	"	"	600	Mustard	Rock	tins	100
Coal	Newc'stle on Wharf	ton	2,702½	Starch	Coleman's	lb.	50
GROUP II.				Blue Matches	Keen's	gross	90
Branbags		doz.	110	Candles	Wooden	lb.	1,600
Cornbags		each	250	Tobacco	Safety	"	1,300
Woolpacks		"	200	Tea	Gouda	gallon	3,000
Leather, Waxed		lb.	600	Kerosene	Two Seas in Po'ket Pcs.	"	1,700
Kip		"	600			Total	11,378½
Waxed Split		"	600	GROUP VI.			
Medium Crop		"	600	Beef	Average quality.	100 lbs.	390
Cotton	Raw	"	24,000	Mutton	"	lb.	33,000
Wool	Greasy	"	12,200	Veal	"	"	2,000
Twine	Reaper and Binder	"	150	Lamb	"	"	5,600
Tallow	Mutton Prime	ton	1½	Pork	"	lb.	3,700
		Total	38,711½			Total	44,690
GROUP III.				GROUP VII.			
Wheat		bushel	500	Timber :—	Flooring	100 ft. lin.	30
Flour		ton	48		6 x 1½	"	30
Bran		"	14		" 6 x ¾	"	30
Pollard		"	14		" 6 x ¾	"	30
Oats	Feed	bushel	1,200		" 6 x ½	"	200
Oatmeal	Colonial	ton	1½		Weatherboards	1000 ft. sup	20
Barley	Malting	bushel	150		Oregon	"	10
"	Feed	"	100		Shelving	cask	30
Maize	"	"	1,000	Cement	Portland	ton	¾
Hay	Best M'ng'r	ton	135	White Lead	Welsh	1,000	¾
Chaff	Good oaten	"	135	States	20 x 10	"	¾
Straw	Victorian	"	25			Total	381½
Peas		bushel	55	GROUP VIII.			
Potatoes		ton	40	Cream of Tartar	In Kegs	lb.	400
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140	Carbonate of Soda		ton	½
Onions		ton	3	Saltpetre	Refined	"	¾
		Total	3,560½	Sulphur	"	"	¾
GROUP IV.				Caustic Soda		cwt.	7
Ham		lb.	800	Alum	Lump	lb.	½
Bacon		"	3,200	Cyanide	Potassium	"	570
Cheese		"	1,500			Total	978¾
Butter	Best Fresh	"	9,500				
Lard	In Bladders	"	200				
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800				
Honey		lb.	600				
Beeswax		"	40				
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160				
		Total	17,800				

**3. Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. The index-numbers for the several groups, and for all groups together, are shewn in the following table. In regard to Group VI., it should be observed that reliable and uniform records as to prices of meat could not be obtained further back than 1890 (except for the years 1884 and 1885). Index-numbers were accordingly worked out for the full period since 1871 for the seven groups, *excluding* meat, and also for the period since 1890, for the eight groups, *including* meat. The figures shewn in the last column of the subjoined table for years prior to 1890 have, accordingly, been adjusted (on the basis of the results for succeeding years), so as to include meat.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in each group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911, and 1604 in 1915. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1915. and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was, accordingly, greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1915, Computed to Year 1911 as Base.**

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricul- tural Pro- duce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemicals.	All com- modities together.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	<b>1,538</b>
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	<b>1,229</b>
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	<b>1,121</b>
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	<b>945</b>
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	<b>974</b>
1902 ..	1,007	756	1,192	1,215	945	1,447	837	881	<b>1,051</b>
1903 ..	923	834	1,209	1,059	926	1,443	875	921	<b>1,049</b>
1904 ..	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	<b>890</b>
1905 ..	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859	<b>910</b>
1906 ..	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	<b>948</b>
1907 ..	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	961	<b>1,021</b>
1908 ..	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	985	891	<b>1,115</b>
1909 ..	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815	<b>993</b>
1910 ..	1,004	1,052	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898	<b>1,000</b>
<b>1911 ..</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	<b>1,170</b>
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	<b>1,088</b>
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	<b>1,149</b>
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	<b>1,604</b>

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The general index-number for the year 1914 shews an increase of 5.6 per cent., compared with that for 1913, and that for 1915, an increase of 39.6 per cent. over the index-number for 1914. With regard to the various group index-numbers, three groups, viz., II. (Jute, Leather, etc.), V. (Groceries), and VII. (Building Materials) shew small decreases of 3.6, 0.3, and 4.2 per cent., respectively in 1914, while the remaining five groups shew increases, for Group I. (Metals, etc.) 5.1 per

cent., Group III. (Agricultural Produce, etc.) 10 per cent., Group IV. (Dairy Produce) 7.9 per cent., Group VI. (Meat) 20.4 per cent., and Group V. (Chemicals), 25.9 per cent. Comparing the index-numbers of the various groups for the years 1914 and 1915, the only group which shews a decrease is Group II., of 1.5 per cent., all the other groups shew increases, viz.:—Group I., 16.8 per cent.; Group III., 79.1 per cent.; Group IV., 34.6 per cent.; Group V., 11.0 per cent.; Group VI., 61.6 per cent.; Group VII., 17.9 per cent.; and Group VIII., 21.9 per cent.

The index-numbers for the full period since 1871 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48. On page 55 hereinafter a graph is given shewing the index-numbers since 1901 for all groups taken together.

4. **Seasonal Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, 1914 and 1915.**—In order to shew the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the years 1914 and 1915. These are shewn in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the years 1914 and 1915 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices and house rents) have been included for comparative purposes.

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000) { 1914	1,085	1,113	1,185	1,225	1,149
Index-Numbers with average for 1914 as base { 1915	1,387	1,660	1,822	1,544	1,604
(= 1,000)	944	968	1,031	1,066	1,000
Index-Numbers with average for 1915 as base					
(= 1,000)	865	1,035	1,136	969	1,000
Food, Groceries, and House Rent Index-Numbers,					
with average for 1914 as base (= 1,000) ..	980	1,012	1,009	1,000	1,000
Do. do. with average for 1915 as base					
(= 1000) .. .. .	919	976	1,063	1,043	1,000

The first two lines shew that while prices in each year increased during the second and third quarters, in the fourth quarter they increased in 1914 and decreased in 1915. This is traceable to the fact that the season was a bad one in the former year, and that the partial failure of the crops caused the prices of agricultural and dairy products to rise, while on the other hand the abundant harvest in 1915 caused a fall in the prices of those commodities.

In the third and fourth lines comparative figures are given for each quarter, taking the averages for the years 1914 and 1915 as base, while in the last two lines similar figures are given for retail prices and house rent. From the first to the third quarter of 1914, both the wholesale price index-number and the purchasing-power of money index-number increased, the former 2.5, and the latter 3.5 per cent. From the third to the fourth quarters, the wholesale price index-number increased, and the purchasing-power of money index-number decreased.

In 1915 both sets of index-numbers increased during the first three quarters, and decreased in the last quarter.

5. **Table of Prices, 1914 and 1915.**—In Appendix V. particulars are given as to the average price of each commodity in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. Corresponding information for previous years, as far back as 1871, was given in Appendix VI. to Report No. 1, and for 1912 in Report No. 2, Appendix IV.

## SECTION VI.—IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

1. **General.**—The list of commodities included in the investigation into import and export prices for the years 1914-15, as well as the mass units, units of measurement, and sources of information, are the same as those in the previous investigations for the years 1901 to 1913, particulars of which are given on pages 66 to 68 of Report No. 1 on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," and in Report No. 5, pp. 41 to 43. These index-numbers are computed annually, the data being obtained from the returns of imports and exports.

2. **Index-Numbers.**—Owing to the change in the system of collecting the statistics of imports and exports in the Commonwealth, by which the figures are made up to the end of the financial year at 30th June instead of at 31st December, as heretofore, the index-numbers in the last line of the following table represent the import and export values for the eighteen months ending 30th June, 1915, instead of for the year ending 31st December, 1914. The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1914-15 was 1141, compared with 1045 for 1913. This gives an increase of 9.2 per cent., compared with an increase during the same period of 17 per cent. in wholesale prices, and of 5.4 per cent. in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number. The index-numbers for previous years for the various groups and for all groups together are shewn in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Import and Export Values. Index-Numbers for each Group, and all Groups combined.**

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Meat, Dairy Produce etc.	V. Grocer- ies, etc.	VI. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.*
No. of Commodities.	5	4	7	7	7	14	44
1901 .. ..	1,046	730	884	978	994	979	911
1902 .. ..	1,015	828	1,011	1,010	969	934	959
1903 .. ..	931	885	863	993	956	842	918
1904 .. ..	888	935	707	915	908	877	870
1905 .. ..	867	915	950	888	902	899	907
1906 .. ..	962	947	951	888	889	906	921
1907 .. ..	1,017	987	823	929	1,005	937	935
1908 .. ..	981	882	1,148	1,004	1,002	902	993
1909 .. ..	958	879	1,081	914	937	970	952
1910 .. ..	980	1,013	1,033	940	970	1,017	989
1911 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. ..	1,061	980	1,238	1,038	1,030	1,044	1,067
1913 .. ..	1,086	934	1,126	1,043	1,018	1,110	1,045
1914-15 ..	1,001	966	1,239	1,253	1,154	1,087	1,141

\* Weighted Average.

**3. Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the six groups into which the 44 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for four groups were higher in 1914-15 than in the preceding year. These groups are:—Group II. (Textiles), Group III. (Agricultural Produce), Group IV. (Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.), and Group V. (Groceries). In the other two groups, viz., Group I. (Metals and Coal), and Group VI. (Miscellaneous), index-numbers decreased in 1914-15. The increases amounted to 3.4, 10.0, 20.1, and 11.3 per cent. in Groups II., III., IV. and V. respectively, and the decreases to 7.8 and 2.1 per cent. in Groups I. and VI. respectively.

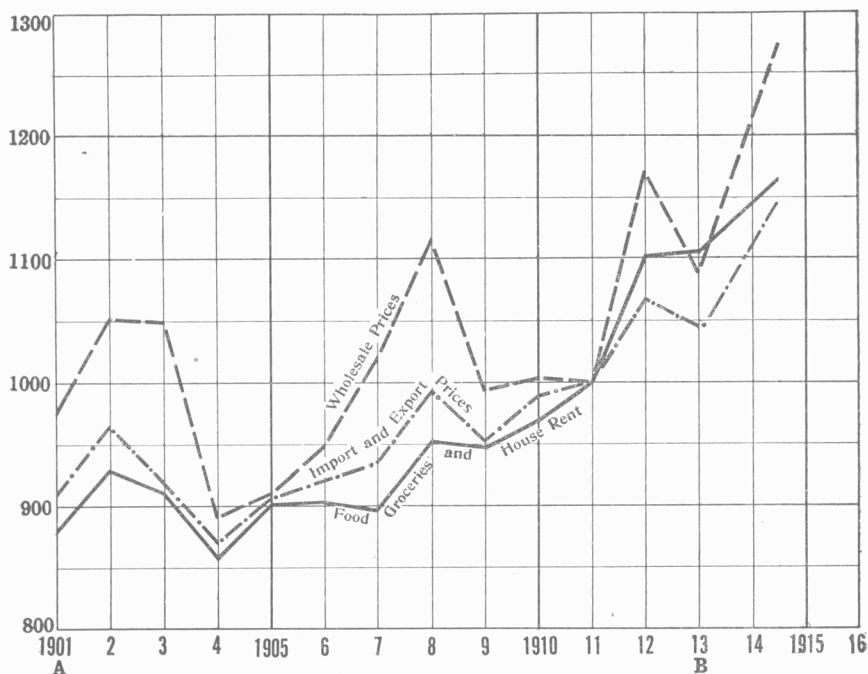
**4. Comparisons between Purchasing Power of Money, Wholesale and Import and Export Index-Numbers.**—In the following table particulars are given of the purchasing-power of money (retail prices and house rent), wholesale and import and export index-numbers from 1901 to 1914-15, inclusive:—

**Food, Groceries, and House Rent, Wholesale Price and Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901 to 1914-15.**

YEAR.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
	Food, Groceries, and House Rent (Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns).	Wholesale Price (Melbourne).	Import and Export Price (Commonwealth).
1901 .. .. .	880	974	911
1902 .. .. .	929	1,051	959
1903 .. .. .	910	1,049	918
1904 .. .. .	858	890	870
1905 .. .. .	901	910	907
1906 .. .. .	902	948	921
1907 .. .. .	897	1,021	935
1908 .. .. .	951	1,115	993
1909 .. .. .	948	993	952
1910 .. .. .	970	1,003	989
1911 .. .. .	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 .. .. .	1,101	1,170	1,067
1913 .. .. .	1,104	1,088	1,045
1914-15.. .. .	1,164	1,273	1,141

The above index-numbers are shewn in the graph on page 55. In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indicate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 on the year 1911. The figures shew the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, GRAPH SHEWING RELATION BETWEEN COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT, WHOLESALE PRICES AND IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1915.



It may be seen that for the years 1901 to 1913 (from A to B on the graph), the index-numbers which represent averages for the years specified, have been plotted on the vertical line of the years to which they refer, from B onwards the index-numbers are plotted midway between the two years (1914-5). It should be observed that the index-number for this period includes the whole of 1914 and the first half of 1915, but that in future they will refer to the latter half of one year and the first half of the following year, i.e., from 1st July to 30th June.

Broadly speaking, the fluctuations in prices are more violent and more frequent in the case of wholesale than retail prices, a phenomenon which is observed not only in Australia, but in other countries also. Various explanations have been put forward as to the reasons for this. For example, it has been stated to be due to the fact that a variation in the wholesale price of a raw material may be substantial in itself, but yet may not be large enough to necessitate a change in the retail price of the manufactured commodity; that is to say, the cost of the labour element in the retail price of a commodity may be comparatively large, or, again, there may be a disinclination on the part of shopkeepers to vary prices until the urgent necessity therefor arises. It is stated, moreover, that retail dealers in certain branches of trade purchase their stock at contract or standard prices, which do not reflect all the movements in the prices of raw materials.

The fact that house-rent in the Australian results continuously increased from 1901 to 1914, has had the result of increasing the general upward tendency of the purchasing power of money index-numbers, while at the same time it has diminished the magnitude in the aggregate results (food, groceries, and house-rent) of the fluctuations which have occurred in the index-numbers for food and groceries only.

In each set of index-numbers the effect of the drought years, 1902, 1908, 1912, and 1914 is clearly seen, the increases being greatest in the wholesale-price results.

## SECTION VII.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

**1. General.**—The collection of material respecting the current rates of wages payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau, in the early part of the year 1913. The inquiry, which was confined to the rates of wages payable to adult workers only,\* was further limited in a degree to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital town in each State.† The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage being paid was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wages were adopted, though in many instances they were actually based on daily or hourly rates, as specified in awards, determinations, or agreements.‡

The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rates of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wages in various industrial groups, and in

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\* This limitation was necessary owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers, to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise, according to increasing age or experience, are payable from year to year.

† In order to make the inquiry a comprehensive one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital towns, *e.g.*, Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral.

‡ This precaution was necessary, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed and paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates.

each State and all States.\* The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetic average† of the rates of wages payable in all classified occupations. It was not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wages had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied.‡ For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the relative aggregate average wage for that State for the particular year.§

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the labour and industrial branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, etc., refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present. Any inquirer wishing to thoroughly understand the subject may refer to that Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wages in 930 specified industries and 4256

\* The following industrial classification of industries was adopted :—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-workers, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarrying, &c.
II.	Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, &c., Manufacturing.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

† The summation of the weekly rates of wages divided by the number of occupations included.

‡ Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc.

§ The weights used in the computation of the average wage were as follows :—

#### Current Rates of Wages for Adult Male Occupations, Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
C'wealth ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

adult occupations (3948 male, and 308 female)\* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50.† These results were further analysed, and the number of working hours, which constituted a full week's work in each occupation, was averaged and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wages. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wages in any specified occupation, owing, in many instances, to a different number of working hours constituting a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations have been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes VI. and VII to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.

**2. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and for all States, 1914-15.**—The arithmetic average of the rates of wages given in the appendixes referred to furnish the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. In the following tables particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wages payable to adult workers, male and female, separately, at the 30th April, 1914, and approximately at the end of each subsequent quarterly period to the 31st December, 1915, for a full week's work, in each State and for all States. In addition index-numbers for each State at each period are given, based on the weighted average for all States as the base (= 1000).

(i.) *Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 1914-15.*—The following tables shew the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval (a) based on the average wage at

\* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follows :

**Current Rates of Wages for Adult Female Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales .. ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria .. ..	23	320	57	80	111
Queensland .. ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia .. ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia .. ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania .. ..	1	18	2	8	..
Commonwealth .. ..	61	731	118	290	307

† In Appendixes IV. and V. of that Report, particulars were given of the weekly ruling rates of wages at the 30th September, 1914, in the number of occupations mentioned.

the end of that period for all States as base (= 1000), and (b) index-numbers for each State at each specified interval based on the average for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Male Workers, for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.**

(NOTE.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the end of each period (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable horizontally but are not directly comparable vertically.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
No. of Occupations Included ..		874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Index-numbers. ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
30th June, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 55 11	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 52 10	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 9	s. d. 52 7	s. d. 55 3
	Index-numbers. ..	1,011	982	956	983	1,135	952	1,000
30th Sept., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 6
	Index-numbers. ..	1,011	982	960	980	1,132	949	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 7
	Index-numbers. ..	1,011	982	961	980	1,132	949	1,000
31st Mar., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 56 3	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 55 7
	Index-numbers. ..	1,012	983	959	976	1,135	949	1,000
30th June, 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 56 8	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 55 7
	Index-numbers. ..	1,016	981	957	973	1,132	946	1,000
30th Sept., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 56 10	s. d. 54 11	s. d. 53 8	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 56 0
	Index-numbers. ..	1,016	981	959	970	1,128	943	1,000
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 3	s. d. 56 6
	Index-numbers. ..	1,019	978	960	968	1,121	942	1,000

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (55.12s.), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Dates.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
30th April, 1914 .. ..		1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
30th June, 1914 .. ..		1,014	985	958	986	1,139	954	1,003
30th September, 1914 .. ..		1,019	990	967	988	1,140	956	1,008
31st December, 1914 .. ..		1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
31st March, 1915 .. ..		1,021	992	967	984	1,144	957	1,009
30th June, 1915 .. ..		1,028	992	967	984	1,145	957	1,012
30th September, 1915 .. ..		1,031	996	974	985	1,145	958	1,015
31st December, 1915 .. ..		1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023

From the first portion of the immediately preceding table it will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th April, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the whole period for which results have been computed.

The second portion of the above table relates to a comparison of the weighted average weekly wage index-number for each State and all States, at each different period, with that for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000). It will be seen that the movement in wages since this date has been greatest in New South Wales, followed in the order named by Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. In New South Wales and Queensland the increase in the weighted average weekly wage has been upwards of 3 per cent., in Western Australia 2.1 per cent., in Victoria 1.8 per cent., in Tasmania 1.3 per cent., and in South Australia 0.6 per cent.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914-1915.*—The following table gives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rates of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, as at 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1915. Index-numbers for each industrial group and all groups, based on the average wage at 30th April, 1914 (=1000) are given.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.**

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Industrial Group.		Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—							
		30th April, 1914.	30th June, 1914.	30th Sept., 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Mar., 1915.	30th June, 1915.	30th Sept., 1915.	31st Dec., 1915.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 58 6	s. d. 59 2	s. d. 59 6	s. d. 59 6	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 59 9	s. d. 60 2
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,011	1,016	1,016	1,019	1,019	1,021	1,028
II. Engineering, etc.	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 57 2	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 57 8	s. d. 57 10	s. d. 58 8	s. d. 60 2
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,003	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,014	1,029	1,056
III. Food, Drink, etc.	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 55 0	s. d. 55 2	s. d. 55 7	s. d. 55 8	s. d. 55 7	s. d. 55 8	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 57 9
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,003	1,010	1,012	1,011	1,012	1,023	1,050
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 52 3	s. d. 52 10	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 53 2
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,012	1,015	1,015	1,017	1,017	1,018	1,018
V. Books, Printing, etc.	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 63 3	s. d. 63 9	s. d. 63 10	s. d. 63 10	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 64 6
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,008	1,009	1,010	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,019
VI. Other Manufacturing	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 55 8	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 56 3	s. d. 56 7	s. d. 57 8
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,010	1,015	1,015	1,018	1,020	1,027	1,046
VII. Building ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 65 4	s. d. 65 5	s. d. 65 5	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 65 8	s. d. 65 8	s. d. 65 10
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,004	1,006	1,006	1,008	1,010	1,010	1,012
VIII. Mining, etc. ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 65 1	s. d. 64 11	s. d. 65 1	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 65 9	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 66 3	s. d. 66 7
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	998	1,001	1,001	1,011	1,013	1,018	1,022
IX. Railways, etc. ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 59 9	s. d. 59 9	s. d. 60 10
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	999	1,001	1,020
X. Other Land Transport	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 51 0	s. d. 51 1	s. d. 52 7	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 53 4
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,002	1,031	1,032	1,034	1,039	1,043	1,045
XI. Shipping, etc.† ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 48 10	s. d. 48 7	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 52 7
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	995	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,078
XII. Agricultural, etc.* ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 49 4	s. d. 49 4	s. d. 49 8	s. d. 49 8
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	998	998	1,005	1,005
XIII. Domestic, etc.* ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 47 0	s. d. 47 0	s. d. 47 11	s. d. 47 11	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 48 7
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,000	1,019	1,019	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 53 7	s. d. 53 10	s. d. 54 0	s. d. 54 0	s. d. 53 10	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 54 7
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,005	1,008	1,008	1,006	1,012	1,012	1,019
All Industrial Groups† ..	(Wage. . .)	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 55 6	s. d. 55 7	s. d. 55 7	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 56 6
	(Index-No. . .)	1,000	1,003	1,008	1,008	1,009	1,012	1,015	1,023

\* The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, and at 14s. per week for Melbourne) is included where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries. † Weighted average.

‡ The value of victualling and accommodation (estimated at 45s. per month) included where supplied.

In the foregoing table it may be seen that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified in the fourteen industrial groups was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping),

7.8 per cent. This was brought about mainly by substantial increases granted to seamen and stewards and pantry-men in the Inter-state merchant service, in the last quarter of the year 1915. The groups next in order according to percentage of increase in weekly wage are Groups II. (Engineering, Metal Working, etc.), 5.6 per cent., III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 5.0 per cent., VI. (Other Manufacturing), 4.6 per cent., down to Group XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), 0.5 per cent. It may be seen that in seven of the industrial groups the increase was less than that for the whole fourteen groups combined.

(iii.) *Weighted Average Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914-15.*—The first part of the following joint table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1915. Taking the weighted average wage for all States at the end of each period as the base (= 1000) index-numbers for each State are shewn. The second part of the table shews index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed from the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000). See note to tables on page 59.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.**

NOTE.—Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the end of each period (= 1000).

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Occupations Included.		85	87	37	47	24	28	308
30th April, 1914.	Weighted Average weekly rate of wage.	s. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Index-No. ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th June, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Index-No. ..	984	1,006	994	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th Sept., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 4
	Index-No. ..	982	1,015	985	881	1,366	945	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
	Index-No. ..	979	1,012	988	878	1,360	942	1,000
31st Mar., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 1
	Index-No. ..	991	993	1,003	887	1,382	968	1,000
30th June, 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 2
	Index-No. ..	1,000	989	1,000	883	1,377	966	1,000
30th Sept., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 3
	Index-No. ..	1,001	988	988	882	1,374	1,029	1,000
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage.	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 4
	Index-No. ..	1,003	985	985	896	1,369	1,026	1,000

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914 (27.19s.) as base (= 1000).

Dates.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
30th April, 1914	.. ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th June, 1914	.. ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th September, 1914	.. ..	987	1,022	990	885	1,373	950	1,006
31st December, 1914	.. ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st March, 1915	.. ..	987	989	999	883	1,376	964	996
30th June, 1915	.. ..	998	989	999	883	1,376	964	1,000
30th September, 1915	.. ..	1,003	990	990	883	1,376	1,031	1,002
31st December, 1915	.. ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as indicated for the whole Commonwealth, has been comparatively small.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914-15.*—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rates of wages payable to adult female workers at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1915, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage in each industrial group and for all groups, at the 30th April, 1914, in each instance, as base (= 1000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.**

NOTE.—Index-number for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the Average Wage at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Industrial Group.		Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—							
		30th April, 1914.	30th June, 1914.	30th Sept., 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Mar., 1915.	30th June, 1915.	30th Sept., 1915.	31st Dec., 1915.
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	Wage . . .	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 23 5	s. d. 23 5	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 23 9	s. d. 24 5
	Index-No. . .	1,000	1,000	1,041	1,041	1,044	1,044	1,056	1,085
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . .	Wage . . .	s. d. 24 9	s. d. 24 9	s. d. 24 10	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 1
	Index-No. . .	1,000	1,000	1,003	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,010	1,013
V Other Manufacturing . . .	Wage . . .	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 4
	Index-No. . .	1,000	1,000	1,012	1,003	1,006	1,006	1,015	1,015
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.* . .	Wage . . .	s. d. 31 1	s. d. 31 1	s. d. 31 1	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 30 3	s. d. 30 3	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 30 9
	Index-No. . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	971	973	973	989	989
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	Wage . . .	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 30 1
	Index-No. . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,039	981	1,008	994	997
All Groups † . . .	Wage . . .	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 27 4
	Index-No. . .	1,000	1,000	1,006	1,009	997	1,000	1,003	1,006

\* Including the value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, and (estimated at 14s. per week) for Melbourne, where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries.

† Weighted average.

**3. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wages, 1914 and 1915.**—The rates of wages referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitute a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each individual State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, it is therefore desirable to reduce the data given in Appendixes VI. and VII. to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at 30th

April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914, and at 31st December, 1915.† These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations and the value of victualling in marine occupations,§ whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wages to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to decrease the amount of the difference shewn when comparing the weekly wage in the several States. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average working hours per week in male occupations is less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage as compared with the other States.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914, and 31st December, 1915.**

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours† ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage† ..	13.93d.	13.68d.	13.45d.	13.84d.	16.33d.	13.02d.	13.96d.
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 7
	Working Hours† ..	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Hourly Wage† ..	14.11d.	13.82d.	13.75d.	13.86d.	16.37d.	13.07d.	14.09d.
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 56 6
	Working Hours† ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Hourly Wage† ..	14.50d.	14.05d.	14.07d.	13.98d.	16.50d.	13.20d.	14.38d.
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	6.51d.	6.78d.	6.48d.	5.85d.	9.20d.	6.11d.	6.64d.
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.82	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
	Hourly Wage ..	6.53d.	6.87d.	6.53d.	5.85d.	9.06d.	6.11d.	6.70d.
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 4
	Working Hours ..	49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
	Hourly Wage ..	6.65d.	6.67d.	6.48d.	5.96d.	9.01d.	6.71d.	6.68d.

\* Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial classes combined.

† Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial classes excepting Classes XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in industrial Classes XI. and XII.

‡ Details with respect to particulars in industrial classes have been published as follows:—To 30th April, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-6; to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 256-8; to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 68-71); to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 170-6); to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 11, pp. 264-5; and to 31st December, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 413-4).

§ In Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart the value of Board and Lodging has been assessed by Awards and Determinations at 15s. per week. In Melbourne it has been determined by a Wages Board at 14s. per week. The value of victualling in ships has been assessed by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court at 45s. per month.

From the foregoing table it may be seen that with the exception of Western Australia, there has been a steady diminution in the number of working hours, constituting a full week's work in male occupations. On the other hand, excepting in Victoria and Tasmania, the hours of work in female occupations have shewn a slight increase. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared to the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

**Relative Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wage, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914, and 31st December, 1915.**

NOTE.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'w'lth
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	<b>1,000</b>
	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	<b>1,000</b>
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
	Hourly Wage ..	1,010	990	985	993	1,173	936	1,009
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
	Hourly Wage ..	1,039	1,006	1,008	1,001	1,182	946	1,030
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	<b>1,000</b>
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	<b>1,000</b>
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
	Hourly Wage ..	983	1,035	983	881	1,364	920	1,009
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
	Hourly Wage ..	1,002	1,005	976	898	1,357	1,011	1,006

It may be seen that the effect of the shorter working hours for male workers in each week as between the 30th April, 1914, and the 31st December, 1915, equals an increase of 0.8 per cent. on the relative hourly rate in New South Wales and Victoria, 1.4 per cent. in Queensland, 0.1 per cent. in South Australia, and 0.7 per cent. for the whole Commonwealth. In Tasmania conditions remained normal, whereas in Western Australia the increase in working hours made a difference of 0.9 per cent. depreciation in the relative hourly wage.

## SECTION VIII.—VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. **General.**—From the beginning of the year 1913, records have been kept of all changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. The results of these records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins and in Labour Report No. 5. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wages in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Section shew variations

in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given shewing variations in effective wages in each State.

The total number of occupations for which particulars are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913, however, the scope of the investigation was extended, and particulars for that year are available for no fewer than 3948 occupations. The wages on which the index-numbers are based are, in the majority of cases, minimum rates fixed by industrial tribunals, but in some cases, particularly in the earlier years when no minimum rates had been fixed for many trades, either union or predominant rates have been taken.

**2. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in States, 1901 to 1915.**—The following table shews, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wages prevailing in the capital towns of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas:—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in different States, 1901 to 1915.**  
(Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-15.											
New South Wales	158	874	858	886	910	913	942	968	1,003	1,058	1,088	1,096	1,124
Victoria	150	909	796	807	857	871	887	924	985	1,038	1,058	1,065	1,078
Queensland	87	627	901	909	914	925	946	960	997	1,010	1,027	1,042	1,060
South Australia	134	567	819	832	858	868	905	951	1,013	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,067
Western Australia	69	489	1,052	1,053	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,116	1,152	1,191	1,214	1,226	1,236
Tasmania	54	482	719	749	725	725	732	772	799	934	1,025	1,028	1,039
Commonwealth*	652	3,948	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102

\* Weighted average; see graph on page 69.

The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 69, which shews, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage-level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the graphs. Wages in Queensland increased during 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State, and though the general level in that State is now only a little higher than in Tasmania, it is gradually approaching South Australia, where the rate of increase in 1914 was slower than in any other State. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910 and 1911, came into force in 1911. In 1912 and 1913 wages in that State increased very rapidly, and their general level is now not far below those of the other States, except Western Australia.

Between 1906 and 1915 the increase in wages was greatest in Tasmania (38.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (33.6 per cent.), South Australia (28.2 per cent.), New South Wales (26.9 per cent.), Western Australia (17.4 per cent.), and Queensland (16.6 per cent.)

Comparing 1915 with 1901, the increase was greatest in Tasmania (44.5 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (35.4 per cent.), New South Wales (31.0 per cent.), South Australia (30.3 per cent.), Queensland (17.6 per cent.), and Western Australia (17.5 per cent.). As the index-numbers are comparable throughout, it may be seen from the last vertical column that nominal wages are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

**3. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1915.**—The following table shews variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in fourteen industrial groups. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and shew, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in different Industries in the Commonwealth, 1901 to 1915. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000).**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	1901 to 1912.	1913-15.											
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,024	1,049	1,051	1,055	1,097	1,125	1,144	1,142	1,161	1,174
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	101	636	945	957	971	989	995	1,006	1,064	1,104	1,113	1,127	1,174
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	871	887	902	905	914	928	991	1,038	1,074	1,085	1,127
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	841	856	867	935	976	981	990	1,019	1,034	1,037
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,002	1,010	1,021	1,070	1,102	1,149	1,188	1,234	1,246	1,259
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	906	905	915	923	947	1,013	1,037	1,076	1,093	1,125
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,070	1,105	1,114	1,130	1,163	1,213	1,245	1,270	1,276	1,285
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	71	161	1,067	1,093	1,117	1,116	1,120	1,168	1,194	1,216	1,270	1,272	1,299
IX. Rail & Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,024	1,027	1,031	1,064	1,074	1,113	1,164	1,165	1,165	1,187
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	795	813	836	836	889	910	993	996	1,026	1,041
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	751	778	787	787	856	857	871	942	953	972	1,026
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	671	730	736	787	798	839	944	965	965	969
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	606	608	626	727	743	887	894	918	935	948
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	759	771	812	820	843	889	929	1,015	1,045	1,054	1,065
All Groups.*	652	3,948	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102

\* Weighted average; see graph on page 69 hereof. † The slight decrease in this group was due to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture Trade in New South Wales, resulting from an appeal made by employers.

It may be seen that the index-numbers for all groups increased during the whole period under review. The increase from 1901 to 1915 was greatest in Groups XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), amounting to no less than 58.5 and 54.5 per cent., respectively, while Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), shews

an increase during the same period amounting to 46.5 per cent. The increase in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) amounted to 40.3 per cent., in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) to 36.6 per cent., and in Group X. (Other Land Transport) to 30.9 per cent., while increases of over 20 per cent. occurred in Groups II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), III. (Food, Drink, etc.), V. (Books, Printing, etc.), VI. (Other Manufacturing), VII. (Building), and VIII. (Mining, Quarries, etc.). The remaining groups shew increases of 15.2 per cent., in the case of Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), and 16.3 per cent. in Group IX. (Rail and Tram Service).

The increase in 1915 compared with the previous year 1914, for all groups amounts to 1.6 per cent. It may be seen that increases occur in all the groups in 1915.

4. **Average Nominal Weekly Wages in the Several States, 1891 to 1915.**—The following table shews the average weekly rate of wages payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1915. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 65.

**Average Nominal Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State from 1891 to 1915.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales	44	1 42	1 43	1 45	4 46	7 46	9 48	3 49	7 51	5 54	3 55	9 56	2 57 7
Victoria	40	5 38	9 40	9 41	4 43	11 44	7 45	5 47	4 50	6 53	2 54	3 54	7 55 3
Queensland	46	6 44	8 46	2 46	7 46	10 47	4 48	5 49	2 51	1 51	9 52	8 53	5 54 4
South Australia	41	7 41	8 42	0 42	7 43	11 44	6 46	4 48	9 51	11 53	9 54	4 54	5 54 8
Western Australia	52	4 53	7 53	11 53	11 53	11 54	4 54	9 57	2 59	0 61	0 62	2 62	10 63 4
Tasmania	38	6 35	6 36	10 38	5 37	1 37	1 37	5 39	6 41	0 47	10 52	6 52	8 53 3
Commonwealth	43	5 41	10 43	5 44	4 45	9 46	1 47	3 48	11 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56 6

The average weekly rate in 1915 was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. In each of the years specified the weekly rates were highest in Western Australia, and lowest in Tasmania. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, the rates shew an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896, when there was a decrease compared with 1891. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1901, 1906, and 1907, with increases in each other year. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896 and again in 1907, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913.

5. **Average Nominal Weekly Wages Payable in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1915.**—The following table shews for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. The wages are *relatively* identical with the index numbers shewn in the table on page 66.

**Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Male Adult Workers in each Industrial Group from 1891 to 1915.**

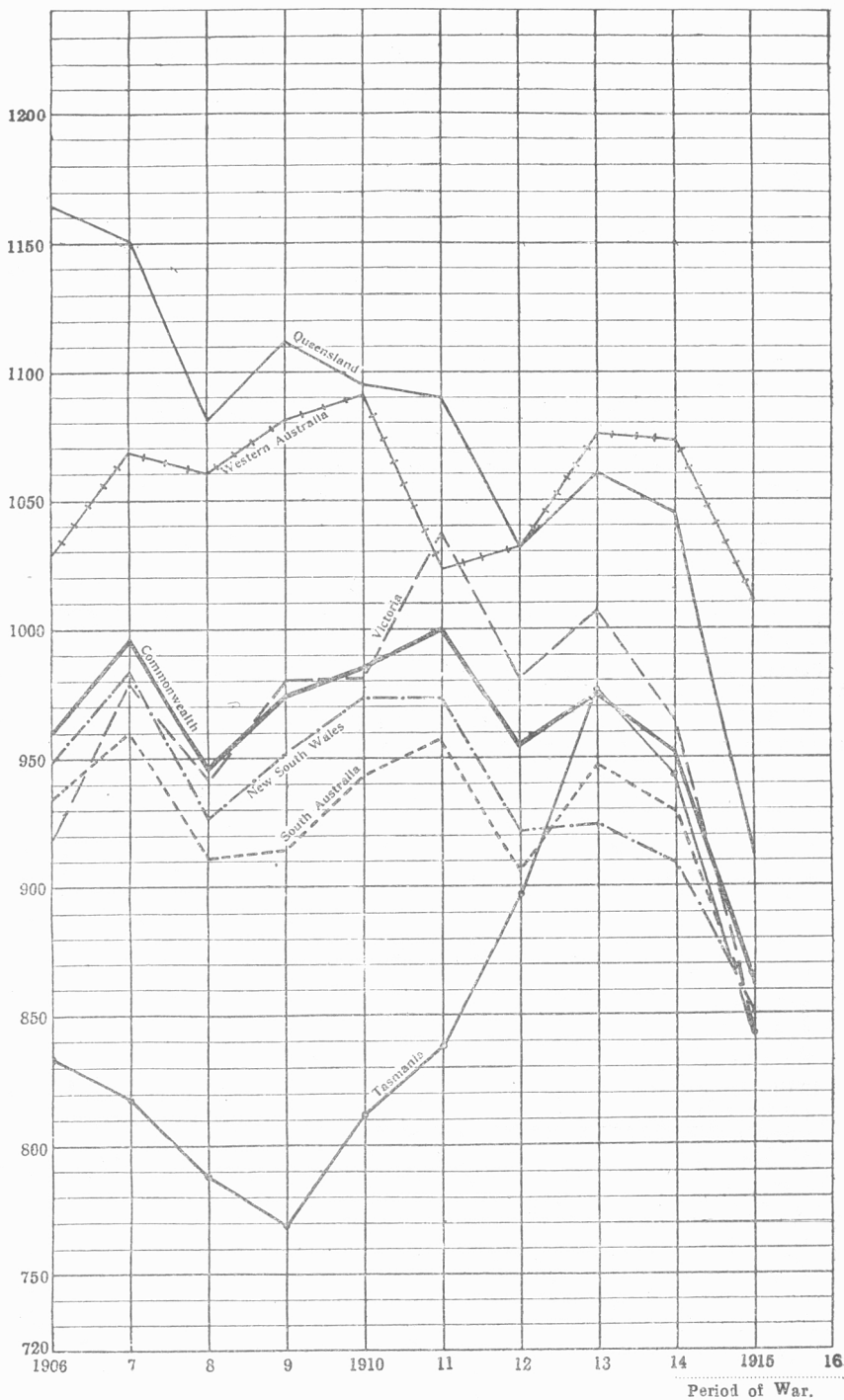
Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Group I.	52	5 48	2 52	3 52	5 53	9 53	10 54	1 56	2 57	8 58	7 58	6 59	6 60
" II.	47	8 47	7 48	5 49	1 49	9 50	8 51	0 51	7 54	6 56	7 57	0 57	9 60
" III.	38	2 37	11 44	7 45	6 46	3 46	5 46	10 47	6 50	9 53	2 55	0 55	8 57
" IV.	36	8 36	5 36	3 43	1 43	10 44	5 47	11 50	0 50	3 50	9 52	3 53	0 53
" V.	53	5 50	1 51	0 51	4 51	9 52	3 54	10 56	6 58	11 60	11 63	3 63	10 64
" VI.	46	4 44	8 46	5 46	5 46	4 46	10 47	3 48	6 51	11 53	1 55	1 56	0 57
" VII.	50	6 47	6 53	10 54	10 56	7 57	1 57	11 59	7 62	1 63	10 65	1 65	5 66
" VIII.	58	1 53	10 54	8 56	0 57	3 57	2 57	5 59	10 61	2 62	4 65	1 65	2 66
" IX.	50	10 51	0 52	4 52	5 52	7 52	10 54	6 55	0 57	0 59	7 59	8 59	8 60
" X.	39	6 36	0 40	9 40	9 41	8 42	10 42	10 45	7 46	7 50	10 51	1 52	8 53
" XI.	38	2 34	6 38	5 39	11 40	4 40	4 43	10 43	11 44	7 48	3 48	10 49	10 52
" XII.	34	10 33	6 32	1 34	5 37	5 37	8 40	4 40	11 43	0 48	4 49	5 49	5 49
" XIII.	32	10 30	6 30	8 31	0 31	2 32	1 37	3 38	1 45	5 45	10 47	0 47	11 48
" XIV.	39	7 38	7 38	10 39	6 41	7 42	0 43	2 45	6 47	7 52	0 53	7 54	0 54
ALL GROUPS	43	5 41	10 43	5 44	4 45	9 46	1 47	3 48	11 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56

It may be seen that in 1915 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Group VIII., Mining (66s. 7d.), while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 48s. 7d. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years since 1891 except 1896. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891 (43s. 5d.), but in 1915 had increased to 56s. 6d.

6. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—Wages are said to be *nominal* when they refer to the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite "composite unit" or "regimen," the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. From what has been said in Section IV., par. 3, it is obvious that "effectiveness" of wages can be unequivocally ascertained only when changes in price vary normally, that is to say, when it is practicable and reasonable to regard the "composite unit" as continuously applicable. Estimations of the effectiveness of wages when the original regimen or composite unit ceases to be of reasonable application, as may be the case in times of severe drought, war, etc., becomes of more or less questionable validity. At such times some modification of the accustomed regimen may (or should) take place, and in the degree to which such modification may occur effective wages will become involved in uncertainty. It should, consequently, be borne in mind that index-numbers of effective wages, computed on the supposition of the continual maintenance of a constant regimen cannot be taken to really represent unequivocally the actual effectiveness of wages, they represent rather what *would* have been the effectiveness of the wages, had the "composite unit" throughout been virtually the one in use with the wage-earning community. The limitations indicated in Section IV., par. 3, already referred to, apply also here. *Fundamental changes in the usage of commodities vitiate the method*, as is obvious from the analysis of the technique for properly ascertaining price-indexes outlined in Report No. 1, Appendix VIII., pp. 23 to 38. Just as there is no unequivocal means of comparing price-indexes, between say a rice-eating and a meat-eating community, or between a community living according to a very elementary standard of comfort, and one living according to a much more advanced standard, so there is in its degree no unequivocal method of computing effectiveness of wages, when the circumstances of the time involve material changes in the "regimen," or are characterised by a temporary passing through abnormal conditions, profoundly affecting the conditions of living.

The graph illustrates the mobilization of the Australian population during the early years of World War I. The Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia exhibit the most rapid growth in military personnel, with Western Australia starting at a higher baseline than the Commonwealth. By 1915, both have exceeded 50% of the population in the armed forces. The other states follow a similar upward trend, though at lower overall percentages. Tasmania's population in the armed forces remains the lowest, starting at zero and only reaching about 10% by 1915.

Year	Commonwealth	Western Australia	Queensland	New South Wales	South Australia	Victoria	Tasmania
1906	10	10	5	5	2	2	0
1907	12	12	6	6	3	3	0
1908	15	15	8	8	4	4	0
1909	20	25	12	10	6	6	2
1910	25	35	18	15	10	10	5
1911	35	45	25	20	15	15	10
1912	45	55	35	30	25	25	25
1913	50	60	40	35	30	30	35
1914	52	62	42	38	32	32	38
1915	55	65	45	40	35	35	40

EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1915.

# 7. Variations in Effective Wages in each State, 1901 to 1915.—

In comparing wages two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, etc., and (ii.) the purchasing-power of money (in regard to the composite unit adopted). Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours is equivalent to 48s. per week of 48 hours on the time basis. Similarly, on the purchasing-power basis, if the purchasing-power *fall* one fourth, i.e., if the index-number of the purchasing-power *rises* from 1000 to 1250,\* then 60s. per week (the index being 1250, is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index was 1000). Or, again, if the purchasing-power *rise* one fourth, as is implied by a *fall* in the index-number from 1000 to 750, then 60s. per week originally would, as regards the composite unit, be equal in purchasing power to 80s. Ignoring altogether for the present the number of hours worked and subject to the limitations referred to in the preceding paragraph, and further assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power in regard to the "composite unit" adopted, then we can reduce the actual average wages paid to their effective value by applying the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers for each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1915.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 2 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages.

## Variations in Effective Wages in each State and Commonwealth, 1901 to 1915.\*

Particulars.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
N.S.W. .. ..	961	949	983	926	952	973	973	922	924	909	850
Victoria .. ..	915	919	979	941	980	981	1,037	981	1,007	964	844
Queensland ..	1,172	1,165	1,151	1,081	1,112	1,095	1,090	1,032	1,060	1,045	912
South Australia ..	948	934	960	911	914	943	957	906	947	929	847
Western Australia	1,024	1,029	1,068	1,060	1,081	1,091	1,023	1,032	1,076	1,073	1,011
Tasmania .. ..	827	833	818	788	769	812	838	896	976	943	843
Commonwealth	964	960	996	946	974	985	1,000	955	975	952	862

\* As to the effect in abnormal periods see Section IV. hereof, par. 3.

The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 70. A comparison between this graph with that on the opposite page shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the whole nature of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew (except for Tasmania) a series of fluctuating points, in which no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. It will be seen that, generally speaking, the years 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913 were marked by increases in effective wages, but that in each of the years 1908, 1912, 1914, and 1915, there were rapid decreases. Each of these years in which effective wages declined were years of severe drought, when there was a rapid increase in cost of food and groceries (see graph on page 29). In 1914 wages increased 0.9 per cent., but purchasing-power-of-money index-number went up 3.1 per

\* Or from any value to one-fourth greater.

cent., with the result that effective wages decreased 2.3 per cent. In 1915 the nominal wage index-number increased 1.6 per cent., while the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased 12.1 per cent., resulting in a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the effective wage.

One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have, on the whole, approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wages fixed according to the relative purchasing-power of money, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

The relative positions of the States shewn in the two graphs is also of interest. Queensland is lowest but one in regard to nominal wages, but is higher than any other State except Western Australia in regard to effective wages. New South Wales, which comes second in nominal wages, is third in effective wages. South Australia occupies the fourth place in each graph, Victoria changes from the third to the fifth place, and Tasmania is the lowest in each case. Western Australia is first in regard to both nominal and effective wages, but its level above the other States is much less with respect to effective than nominal wages.

**8. Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1915.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment. Attention has also been drawn to the limitations to which they are subject in abnormal times.

If 48 hours per week be the time for which a given wage is paid, say 60s., then for the purpose of estimating the aggregate average earnings, account must be taken of the proportion of time spent in unemployment. For example, if the working days be 300 per year, and the time unemployed be 6 per cent., the actual proportion of working time is 94 per cent., i.e., 18 days are idle in every 300, or 6 per cent. of the period. Similarly if of the employable an average of only 94 per cent. are employed, the measure of unemployment is again 6 per cent., and the employment index-number is 940, i.e., 940 in 1000, or 94 per cent.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers (see paragraph 2 hereof), and Column II the relative percentages unemployed (see Section II.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Column I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column

V The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\*

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wages and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 74) shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing-power of money, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

**Unemployment and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers, 1901 to 1915.†**

Year.	I. Nominal Wages Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wages Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Purchasing Power of Money Index- Numbers.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911 = 1,000).		VI. Full Work	VII. Allowing for Unemploy- ment.
1901 .. ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 .. ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 .. ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 .. ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 .. ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1909 .. ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1910 .. ..	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1911 .. ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1912 .. ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1913 .. ..	1,085	11.0	966	1,014	1,140	952	889
1914 .. ..	1,102	6.8	1,027	1,078	1,278	862	844

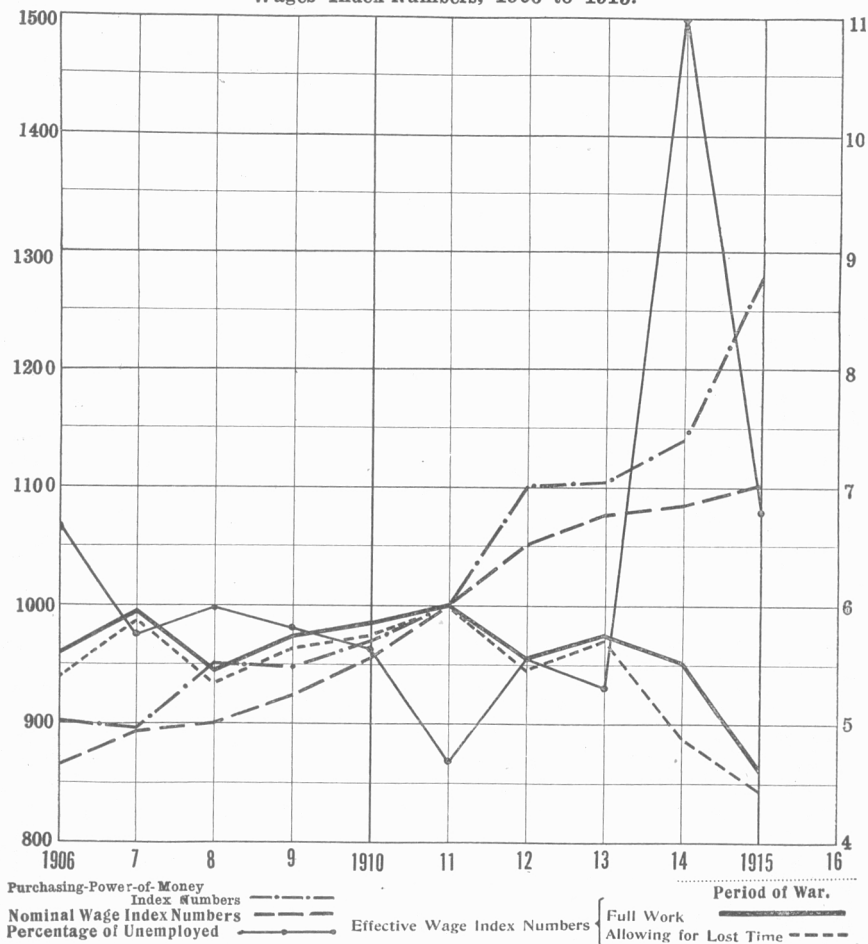
† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3 hereof, p. 20.

The above figures for the years 1906 to 1915, inclusive, are shewn in the graph on page 74. It may be seen from the graph that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and that the increase has been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the years 1908, 1912, 1914, and 1915) than the increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. Owing to the decreases in these years the effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, shew any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1911, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number and the smaller increase in unemployment. In 1913 the purchasing-power-of-money index-number was practically the same as that for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that the effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew an increase. The effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both shew a decrease since the

\* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries shew a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly, effective wages-index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew a large decrease, and are, in fact, lower than for any other year covered by the investigation.

**Unemployment, Purchasing-Power of Money; and Nominal and Effective Wages Index-Numbers, 1906 to 1915.**



**9. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages.**—In Labour Report No. 5, p. 60, a table was given shewing the relative productive activity in the Commonwealth from 1891 to 1913. The necessary analysis of the data for the purpose of completing similar particulars for subsequent years is not yet available. The information will be published in the next Quarterly Bulletin.

## SECTION IX.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, shewing the number of boards authorised, constituted, and in existence and which had or which had not made any award or determination in each State; the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements, in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins to the 31st December, 1915. Information has also been compiled and included in the later issues of the Labour Bulletin, respecting the estimated number of workpeople affected by awards or determinations and industrial agreements in each State. In addition, a brief quarterly epitome has been given of the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed under the Act in force in each State and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Acts. The following tabular statement gives particulars of the operations in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the year 1914 and 1915, respectively:—

### Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of 1914 and 1915.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1914.										
N. S. Wales .. ..	15	8	32	28	38	10	12	4	97	50
Victoria .. ..	15	..	14	..	15	..	3	..	47	..
Queensland .. ..	9	..	11	3	16	1	5	..	41	4
S. Australia .. ..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	9
W. Australia .. ..	2	10	2	5	3	7	2	3	9	25
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Commonwealth .. ..	..	5	4	10	2	6	..	21*	6	42*
TOTAL .. ..	42	26	66	46	78	24	22	34	208	130
1915.										
N. S. Wales .. ..	28	9	40	6	38	6	39	4	145	25
Victoria .. ..	3	..	2	..	17	..	31	..	53	..
Queensland .. ..	1	1	7	..	13	2	14	7	35	10
S. Australia .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	4	8	5
W. Australia .. ..	1	7	4	6	2	5	11	3	18	21
Tasmania .. ..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	8	..
Commonwealth .. ..	1	..	2	113†	2	13	2	51‡	7	182
TOTAL .. ..	35	17	55	126	81	31	103	69	274	243

\* Of this number 18 agreements were made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an Award of the Commonwealth Court.

† Of this number, 108 agreements were made between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

‡ Including 49 agreements made between the Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

§ Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force was given in "Labour Bulletin," No. 1, pages 57 to 60. || See table on page 78.

Owing to the prevailing drought conditions and the advent of war during the year 1914, varying restrictive measures were introduced either for the suspension or curtailment of the operations of industrial tribunals in each of the States.\* It will be seen from the records for the fourth quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915, that those restrictions were apparently most effective in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. There is, however, a fundamental difference between the various systems as regards the period for which awards, determinations, and industrial agreements remain in force. In New South Wales awards of industrial boards may be made for any period not exceeding three years, and industrial agreements with a currency not exceeding five years. At the end of the period specified in the award or agreement the instrument lapses unless revised or renewed.† In Western Australia, awards of the Industrial Court may be made for (a) "any specified period not exceeding three years from the date of the award; or (b) for one year, and thenceforward from year to year,"‡ and industrial agreements for a term not exceeding three years. Notwithstanding, however, the expiry of the term for which an award or an industrial agreement has been made, they remain in force in respect of all parties thereto until the expiration of thirty days after notice of intention to retire therefrom has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court.§ In Queensland|| awards of industrial boards remain in force for a period of twelve months and thereafter until amended by another award of the board, or the board or court has made a new award with respect to the same matters. In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, determinations by wages boards are not made for any specified period and remain in operation until superseded by another determination. In South Australia, however, awards made under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, remain, subject to any variation ordered by the Court, in operation for a period of three years, and thenceforward until a new award is made, but are binding, only on those parties to the industrial matter or industrial dispute, who are summoned to appear before the court as parties, except in those cases in which the award is declared by the Court to be a common rule.¶ Awards made

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\* A brief account of the effect of these restrictions was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 9 (pp. 62-4). A more detailed statement is now in course of preparation, and will be published at an early date.

† It is understood that the provisions of these instruments, in so far as they relate to wages and hours of labour, are generally observed, although the period for which they are made, has expired.

‡ W.A. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, Sec. 81.

§ Ibid with respect to Awards Sec. 83 (1) (2) and with respect to industrial agreements, Sec. 35 (5), (6).

|| Except with respect to Awards made by the Industrial Court, under the Industrial Peace Act, 1912 (Sec. 7), which are limited to a continuance in force for a period of twelve months, Sec. 13 (1), and unless the Court otherwise orders, after the expiration of the period so specified, until a new award has been made. Awards made under Sec. 7 are, however, only operative against and binding on all parties to the industrial matter or industrial dispute, who appear or who are represented before the Court (Sec. 14 (a)) and all parties who have been summoned to appear as parties to the matter in dispute (Sec. 14 (b)).

¶ S.A. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, Sec. 18 (a) (b) (c).

under the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act 1911 are not limited in operation to any period. Awards under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1915 may be made for any period to be specified in the award, not exceeding five years from the date of the award and, after the expiration of the period so specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award is made.\* An Industrial Agreement made subsequent to a compulsory conference convened under Section 24 of the Commonwealth Act, has the same effect as an award, and thus remains in force until superseded by an award of the Court or by a further agreement. An Industrial Agreement under Part VI. of the Act may be made for any period not exceeding five years (Sec. 75), but (Sec. 81) in default of any express agreement to the contrary therein contained shall, unless rescinded, and subject to any variation, continue in force after the expiration of the term specified therein, until the expiration of one month after some party thereto has given written notice to the Registrar and to the other parties of his desire to determine it.

It will thus be seen that the restrictive measures adopted directly affected workers in New South Wales to a greater degree than in the other States. In order to overcome that difficulty and to assist in maintaining the legal minimum wage, a number of awards, extending for varying short periods the operation of expired awards, were made by Industrial Boards during the last quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915. Notwithstanding these awards there were during that period at different times upwards of 50 industries for which awards had expired and in which no legal wage was in force.

During the second quarter of 1915 the restrictions referred to were somewhat relaxed in New South Wales and Queensland, and early in the third quarter operations gradually assumed normal conditions in all the States. During the third and fourth quarters of 1915 greater activity was evidenced in each State, and the number of awards and determinations made by industrial tribunals exceeded those made during any similar period of the two years under review.

**2. Boards Authorised and Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—In the following table particulars are given for all States, excepting Western Australia, of the number of boards authorised, constituted, and in existence, and including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at approximately quarterly intervals during the succeeding two years.

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\* See Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1915, Section 28 (1) (2). Awards under this Act are only operative and binding on the parties named in the plaint.

**Particulars of Boards and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force, at 31st December, 1913, and at Approximately Quarterly Intervals to 31st December, 1915.**

Dates.	Boards Author- ised.	Boards Con- stituted.	Boards in Ex- istence.	Boards which had made Awards or Deter- minations	Awards or Deter- minations in Force†	Industrial Agree- ments in Force.
31st Dec., 1913*	504	501	484	387	575§	401
30th April, 1914*	525	509	492	422	575	415
30th June, 1914	537	523	504	457	584	429
30th Sept., 1914	549	539	517	474	599	409
31st Dec., 1914*	553	544	522	478	609†	369
31st March, 1915*	560	551	526	486	622+‡	371
30th June, 1915*	568	557	532	495	638	481
30th Sept., 1915*	582	570	536	495	644	498
31st Dec., 1915 *	573¶	554¶	546	498	663	548

\* Details have already been published as follows :—To 31st December, 1913 (Year Book, No. 7, pp. 931-3); to 30th April, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 66-8); to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 266-9); to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 9, pp. 73-8); and to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 176-180); to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 11, pp. 267-271); and to 31st December, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 416-7).

† Including awards made by Arbitration Courts as well as Boards.

‡ Figures adjusted to include those awards under the Western Australian Arbitration Act, 1912, which had expired, but which had not been formally retired from, in terms of Sec. 83 (2).

§ Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

|| Owing to a number of awards made under the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 had not made any awards.

¶ Reduction due to the elimination of the number of dissolutions previously recorded for New South Wales consequent upon a general dissolution of all boards, and the constitution and re-arrangement of 226 new boards for that State.

From the particulars set out in the above table it will be observed that considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum wage and working conditions was recorded during the two years subsequent to the 31st December, 1913. For the five States, exclusive of Western Australia, 62 additional boards have been brought into existence, and including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts\* and of the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Court, 88 additional awards were in force at the end of 1915. The number of industrial agreements made and in force† under the subsisting Acts increased during the two years under review by 147. As will be seen from the table on page 75, 224 agreements were filed during 1914-15 under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, of which 175 separate agreements, in terms of the subsisting award of the Commonwealth Court were made with a number of different employers and filed on behalf of the Federated Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.

The particulars are further analysed for each year with respect to each State in the following table:—

\* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-15, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act, 1911.

† The registration of Industrial agreements is not provided for under the Acts in force in Victoria and Tasmania, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act to operate in any or in all States.

**Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements  
in Force at 31st December, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<i>Boards Authorised, etc.*</i>									
Boards authorised ..	{ 1913 ..	216†	135	75	56	..	23	504	
	{ 1914 ..	230†	139	101	56	..	27	553	
	{ 1915 ..	226	147	112§	56	..	32	573	
Boards constituted ..	{ 1913 ..	223†	132†	74	51	..	21	501	
	{ 1914 ..	238†	135†	94	51	..	26	544	
	{ 1915 ..	226	142†	104	51	..	31	554	
Boards in existence	{ 1913 ..	207†	131	74	51	..	21	484	
	{ 1914 ..	217†	135	93	51	..	26	522	
	{ 1915 ..	226	141	98	51	..	30	546	
Boards which had made Awards or Determinations	{ 1913 ..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386	
	{ 1914 ..	186	130	92	47	..	23	478	
	{ 1915 ..	196	133	96	47	..	26	498	
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>									
Awards and Determinations in force	{ 1913 ..	17	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	{ 1914 ..	18	242	133	89	55	46	26	609
	{ 1915 ..	20	261	137	103	56	57	29	663
<i>State Awards and Determinations—</i>									
Applying to Whole State	{ 1913 ..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58	
	{ 1914 ..	17	10	4	..	..	19	50	
	{ 1915 ..	26	12	7	..	..	20	65	
Applying to Metropolitan area	{ 1913 ..	58	..	23	53	13	1	153	
	{ 1914 ..	63	..	30	54	25	1	173	
	{ 1915 ..	75	..	30	54	32	1	192	
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	{ 1913 ..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161	
	{ 1914 ..	41	109	12	..	5	6	173	
	{ 1915 ..	38	111	17	..	7	8	181	
Applying to Country areas	{ 1913 ..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186	
	{ 1914 ..	121	14	43	1	16	..	195	
	{ 1915 ..	122	14	49	2	18	..	205	
<i>Commonwealth Awards</i>									
Awards in force in each State	{ 1913 ..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..	
	{ 1914 ..	16	17	15	15	8	12	..	
	{ 1915 ..	17	19	15	16	10	14	..	
<i>Industrial Agreements</i>									
In force ..	{ 1913 ..	228	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	{ 1914 ..	179	78	..	10	17	85	..	369
	{ 1915 ..	361	73	..	15	16	83	..	548
C'wealth Agreements in force in each State	{ 1913 ..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..	
	{ 1914 ..	96	76	28	34	29	30	..	
	{ 1915 ..	119	229	29	36	30	33	..	
Number of Persons working under State Awards and Determinations (estimated)	1915 ..	260,000	150,000	90,000	25,000	32,000	12,000	569,000	

\* The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of demarcation boards.

† Including boards which were subsequently dissolved, owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.

‡ Including one board subsequently superseded by three boards.

§ Including six boards, the authorisation of two of which was subsequently rescinded and four others were superseded for the purpose of varying the jurisdiction.

|| Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.

From the particulars set out in the above table, ready comparison can be made with respect to the progress in each of the States during the years 1914 and 1915 as to the number of boards operating, and the number of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in force at the end of each annual period.

(i.) *New South Wales.*—During the last quarter of the year 1915 a complete rearrangement of the industrial boards comprising the sectional grouping adopted under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 was effected. Industries and callings which for the first time were declared as industries within the scope of that Act, and for which industrial boards were constituted, included knitting, structural iron working, rubber working, bag making (other than paper bags), machine-belt manufacture,

foremen stevedores, and clerks (other than articulated solicitors' or architects' clerks, and clerks in banks and insurance offices). In a number of instances the jurisdiction of certain industrial boards was widened in order to embrace workers in allied industries or callings who had been under the jurisdiction of separate boards.

Owing to a number of dissolutions of industrial boards in this State during the years 1914 and 1915, precise comparison cannot be made of the numbers authorised, constituted, and in existence at the end of the three years as set out against the first three items in the above table. With respect to the number of boards which had made awards at the 31st December, 1913, it is pointed out that awards made under the Industrial Disputes Act 1908 were still in force for many industries for which boards were constituted under the 1912 Act, consequently these boards were not required to make new awards until the expiration of the existing awards. Those awards, under the 1908 Act, have expired from time to time, and only four remained in force at the end of the year 1915. The explanation of this number being still in force at that time is, that when the 1912 Act came into operation, several boards constituted under the 1908 Act had partly heard applications for awards, and subsequently issued awards which came into operation after the later Act had come into force. The difference between the number of boards which had made awards and the number of awards in force, is due to a number of boards making separate awards for the same industry, but operative in different areas, or separate awards for different branches of the same industry. It will be observed that a tendency exists to make awards less generally apply to the whole of this State, and to make a greater number of separate awards apply to the metropolitan area only.

During the two years now under review the basic or living wage was twice the subject of pronouncements by the Industrial Court. On the 16th February, 1914,\* His Honor, Mr. Justice Heydon, Judge of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, fixed the minimum rate of wage for unskilled labour at 48s. per week, and applications to boards to vary existing awards to comply with that rate were granted. On the 17th December, 1915,† His Honor stated on behalf of himself and Mr. Justice Edmunds, the additional Judge of the Court, that, after a good deal of discussion, they had determined to express their view, as a guide to the Industrial Boards, that the minimum wage for ordinary labourers should be 1s. 1½d. per hour, or 8s. 9d. per day, or 52s. 6d. per week. This rate of wage has since been awarded as a minimum to employees in the service of the State railways and tramways.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—During the year 1914 wages boards were authorised in this State with jurisdiction extending throughout the metropolitan area as defined by the Factories and Shops Act for the following industries or callings:—Animal Manure making, Opticians, and Fish, Game, and Poultry, and during 1915 for Perambulator building, Tile laying, Knitting, and Sewer buildings. During the same periods separate boards were authorised for Bread Baking, Butchering, and Printing in specified provincial areas, and for Bread Baking and Butchering in country areas

\* See New South Wales Industrial Gazette, vol. V., p. 147.

† See New South Wales Industrial Gazette, vol. IX., p. 17.

only. Of these twelve boards, four, viz., the Opticians, Animal Manures, Fish and Poultry, and the Sewer Builders' boards, had made a determination at the 31st December, 1915. With the exception of the country Bread Baking and the provincial Printing the whole of these twelve boards had been duly constituted. Other wages boards authorised in this State which have not been constituted are:—The Felt Hatters' Board, Stationery Board, and the Slaughtering for Export Board. Notwithstanding that some tendency has been shewn during the past two years to make determinations apply to the whole State, it will be seen that of late the policy of granting separate boards for the same industry, with jurisdiction in separate areas of the State, appears to be receiving greater consideration. The question of fixing rates of wages lower in provincial and country areas than in the metropolitan area, and more in accord with the ascertained difference in the cost of living in those areas has been put forward as the main reason for this policy. On the 1st January, 1915, the Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Act 1914 came into operation. Among other amendments to the principal Acts provision was made for an alteration in the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals. In the original Act the President constituted the Court, but power was granted to him to appoint two assessors for the purpose of advising on any questions relating to any determination subject to appeal. The Amendment Act provided that the Court shall consist of a President and a representative of the employers and the employees respectively, and shall be constituted from time to time as occasion requires.\*

(iii.) *Queensland*.—The 75 industrial boards provided for under Schedule I. to the Industrial Peace Act 1912, were added to by a further 26 boards authorised during the year 1914, and 11 during the year 1915, making a total number authorised to the end of the latter year 112. Of this number authorisations for boards for the following callings, insurance clerks and water and sewerage workers respectively were rescinded—the latter on the Full Court declaring that the authorisation was *ultra vires* of the Industrial Peace Act 1912, and four other boards were dissolved and reauthorised with changed jurisdiction.† The following callings were declared to be callings within the meaning and for the purposes of the Industrial Peace Act 1912, as provided by Section 5 thereof, and were added to Schedule II. of the Act:—"Life Assurance Canvassers;" "Metalliferous Mining;" "All employees employed in or in connection with sewerage works, including the erection, construction, and maintenance of any such work;" and "All employees of Joint Boards or Local Authorities within the meaning of the Local Authorities Act 1902 (other than clerical and professional employees and employees bound by an award within the meaning of the Industrial Peace Act 1912)."

\* Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act 1914, Section 51 (2) (3).

† The scope of the original and amended jurisdiction in each instance was as follows:—Coopers, South Eastern Division to Whole State; Coal Mining, other than South Eastern Division, to two boards designated respectively Coal Mining, Northern Division and Coal Mining Whole State, excluding the Northern and South Eastern Divisions; House Painting and Decorating, Brisbane, to Painters and Decorators (including ship, other than painters of ships' hulls, and boat painters), Brisbane; and House Painting and Decorating; South Eastern Division, to Painters and Decorators, South Eastern Division, excluding Brisbane.

In comparison with the increase of 27 boards, 22 additional boards made awards during the period under review, making a total of 96 boards whose awards were in force at the 31st December, 1915. In addition to these 7 other awards made by the Industrial Court under Section 7 (1) and (2) of the Industrial Peace Act 1912, were in operation.\* Under these powers the Court made awards on submissions made to it by the Minister for Public Works, with respect to surface and underground workers in the metalliferous mining industry at Mount Morgan, and employees engaged in or in connection with sewerage works undertaken by the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. The Court also made an award affecting mechanical engineers (Northern Division) on the board failing so to do. Appeal judgments against awards of boards were also delivered by the Court in a number of instances, in addition to awards made subsequent to compulsory conferences convened under sec. 10 of the Industrial Peace Act 1912.

On the 14th October, 1915, a Bill "to provide for the regulation of the conditions of industries by means of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, to establish a Court of Industrial Arbitration and certain subsidiary tribunals, and define their jurisdiction, and for the purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto," was passed by the Legislative Assembly. Consequent upon alleged important amendments being effected by the Legislative Council, the Bill was held over for later action by the Legislative Assembly.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—During the two year's period now under review, no additional industry was brought under a Wages Board, in pursuance of the Factories Act 1907 in this State. Of the 56 Wages Boards which had been authorised prior to the 31st December, 1913, the following, Flour Mills, Masons and Bricklayers, Hotel Club and Coffee Palace, River Murray Fruitgrowers, Aerated Waters,† Boiler-makers,† Builders' Labourers,† Fruit Preserving,† Plasterers,† and Stove Range and Oven Makers† Boards had either not made any determination, or, as in the case of the Hotel Club and Coffee Palace Board, the determination had been quashed, and no further determination had been made by the Board. In one instance only (aerated water trade) has a board since been regularly constituted for any of these industries.

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\* Section 7 (1) provided that "subject to this Act the Court shall have jurisdiction over all in dustrial matters and industrial disputes in any calling which are submitted to it:—(a) By the Minister or the Registrar as proper to be dealt with by it in the public interest; or (b) By an employer or any number of employers employing or usually employing not less than twenty employees in any calling; or (c) By not less than twenty employees in any calling; and the Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction shall have all the powers and authorities of a Board and may make such awards and orders as it thinks proper." Sub-section (2) provides that "The Registrar may at any time submit to the Court that the Board appointed for any calling has been guilty of wilful or unnecessary delay in making an award with respect to any industrial matter or industrial dispute within its jurisdiction, whereupon the Court may call upon the Board to show cause why the Court should not exercise the functions and jurisdiction of the Board with respect to such matter or dispute. The Court, if after due inquiry is satisfied that the Board has been guilty of such delay as aforesaid, may make an order that the functions and jurisdiction of the Board as aforesaid shall be exercisable by the Court . . . . . and make such award or orders . . . . . as it thinks proper."

† On the Minister of Industry reporting to the Industrial Court the inability to complete the required appointments to constitute certain Boards, or of the failure of some of the Boards to make any determination, the Court undertook the hearing of claims and made an award for these industries.

During the year 1914 an award of the Industrial Court was made for engineers (Port Pirie), and during 1915 for railway construction workers (Riverton-Spalding), after a compulsory conference had been convened in each instance, and for undertakers' employees and for drivers and stablemen employed in retail milk vending within the metropolitan area, on an application being made in pursuance of sec. 13 of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912. An award of the Court relating to stevedores at Port Pirie was superseded by an award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, and the award for engineers (Port Pirie) expired by effluxion of time.

The operations of the determinations of the Storemen, Packers, Porters, and Nightwatchmen, No. 1 and No. 2 Boards (for inside and outside workers respectively) were suspended during August 1915, in consequence of an existing dispute, and the suspensions had not been revoked at the end of that year.

During the year 1915 a bill to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The main features of the bill were as follows:—

- (a) The registration and regulation of registered associations of employers or employees;
- (b) The extension of the provisions of the subsisting Acts to agricultural pursuits, and to employees on a daily rate of wage in the State Railways or any State Authority;
- (c) The granting of preference in employment to members of any registered association of employees—other than those employed on naval or military service during the war;
- (d) The repeal of the penal sections of the original Act, relating to imprisonment, for engaging in any strike or for picketing;
- (e) The limitation of the hours for female work; and
- (f) The application of equal pay for equal work as between male and female employees.

The whole of the proposed amendments and new legislation, with the exception of the firstmentioned item, were struck out, and the Act was assented to on 23rd December, 1915.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—Under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 (Sec. 83) any and all awards made under the preceding Act of 1902, which had not been superseded by a later award, or from which the parties thereto had not formally retired as provided, were revived and made operative. During the past two years notice of a number of retirements were registered, which in some instances led to a further award being made for the particular industry affected. The situation, as pronounced by the Industrial Arbitration Court, is that no award can be reviewed until the retirements as provided are complete, and then only on it being shewn that an industrial dispute is in existence. In some instances, therefore, in order to establish a legal minimum wage in an industry, industrial agreements have been entered into between a number of employers and employees, and application subsequently made for a declaration by the Court under sec. 40 of the Act that the terms of the agreement shall be a common rule in that industry within a certain specified area.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—During the past two years authorisation has been granted by both Houses of Parliament, for the constitution of nine Wages Boards, to be designated as follows:—Cycle Traders, Shipping Trades, Plumbers, Tailoring Trades, Aerated Water Trades, Cab Drivers, Clothing Trades, Storemen and Packers, and Textile Workers respectively. Of these the authorisation of the Tailoring Trades Board was quashed on appeal under sec. 52 of the Wages Boards Act 1910-15. Thus 32 Wages Boards had been authorised to the end of 1915, and of these 31 had been constituted, and 26 had made 29 determinations. The boards which at the 31st December last had not many determinations were:—The Printers,\* Pastoral, Clothing Trades, Storemen and Packers, and Textile Workers. It will be seen from the particulars set out in the last table that the tendency in this State is to widen the area of incidence of determinations.

(vii.) *Commonwealth Arbitration Acts*.—In addition to varying several existing awards, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court delivered 5 awards during the year 1914, and 8 during the year 1915. One of the latter relating to mining in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, did not come into operation until the 1st January, 1916. Five of the 13 awards referred to were made in pursuance of the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act 1911, and applied respectively to postal and telegraph linemen, letter carriers, postal sorters, and to postmasters in all States, and to Small Arms Manufacture at Lithgow, New South Wales. One award applied to carpenters and others engaged in constructing certain meat works in the Northern Territory, and was made in pursuance of the Northern Territory (Administrative) Act 1910. The remaining awards affected waterside workers (two complaints), tanners and curriers, felt hatters, artificial manures manufacturing, and saddlers and leather workers employed in the manufacture of equipment for the Defence Forces.

With respect to industrial agreements filed under Part VI. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the opinion was expressed by the High Court during the year 1914 that such agreements were invalid, and that the terms and conditions therein contained could not be enforced. This opinion led to a number of the then existing agreements being determined by notice to the Registrar in terms of Sec. 81, and other agreements being filed under Sec. 24 of the Act. The effect thereof is shewn by the diminution of the number of agreements in force at the end of the year 1914. During 1915, 182 industrial agreements were filed under the Commonwealth Act, of which 157 were filed on behalf of the Federated Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Association, and a number of separate employers. From the particulars given in the second last item of the table (number of Commonwealth Agreements which apply in each State) it will be observed that there has been a notable increase in the number of agreements applying to the State of Victoria only.

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\* This Board had met during the year, but had deferred making any determination, at present owing to the disturbed state of trade subsequent to the drought of 1914, and in consequence of the war

## SECTION X.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wages throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results for the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 62-70. The annual figures for the year 1914 have not been published, but are included in this Section, together with complete figures for the year 1915. Details relating to all changes in rates of wages recorded for each quarter of these years were, however, published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 5 to 12 respectively.

(i.) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wage.*—For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wage is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wages effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes any and all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the different number of separate occupations or trades affected. Further, it should be observed that in some instances a change may relate to the employees of a single employer or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances a number of separate instruments, all of which have not necessarily affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course is adopted in order to obviate a multiplicity of changes affecting only a small number of workers in each instance. Particularly is this significant with respect to the large number of industrial agreements filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act by the Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association. In these instances each batch of industrial agreements as filed have been taken as representing a single change in the rates of wages to members of that craft.

(ii.) *Sources of Information.*—Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wage has occurred is obtained through the following channels:—(a) The Industrial Registrar and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wages; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iii.) *Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.*—On the occurrence of a change in rate of wage, forms\* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers' associations (if any) and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which have to be inserted in these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wages paid before and after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, if any, and the method by which the change was effected.

When the forms are returned from the various persons who are required to fill them in, the returns are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(iv.) *Summary of Particulars Tabulated.*—The particulars thus obtained are summarised under the following headings:—(a) Number of workpeople affected; (b) the total net amount of increase in the weekly wage distribution; (c) the consequential average increase per week to each of the workpeople affected; (d) the method by which the change was brought about; and (e) if effected with or without a stoppage of work.† As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars summarised refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. As to the total net amount of increase in wages this is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling, and includes particulars of any decreases effected. In cases of changes in the minimum rates payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received the minimum rates of wages before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the computations* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment

\* Since these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

† In each of the quarterly Bulletins since the beginning of the year 1915 a summary is included, giving the following particulars with respect to each change in rate of wage:—(a) Locality, industry and occupations affected; (b) date from which change took effect; (c) approximate number of workpeople affected (male and female separately); (d) method by which change brought about; and (e) brief information as to the extent of the change.

is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

Further, it may be pointed out that the aggregate of the particulars given in the Labour Bulletins relating to each of the four quarters of any year, will not necessarily agree with those given in the annual figures published for that particular year. This is due to the inclusion, as far as possible, in the annual figures of particulars of all changes effected within the year. In some instances the advice of a change is not received in time to allow the full particulars relating thereto being collected and included in the Labour Bulletin for the last quarter of the year. These particulars are subsequently included in the annual tabulations.

**2. Numbers and Effect of Changes in each State for 1913, 1914 and 1915.**—The following table gives particulars relating to all changes in rates of wages, recorded for each State, Territory, and the Commonwealth during the years specified. It should be observed that changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-15 are necessarily included hereunder as changes in each State to which such awards and agreements apply. The total net amount of increase per week, set out, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the preceding sub-section. The average increase per head per week is computed to the nearest penny.

**Changes in Rates of Wages—Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth.
No. of Changes	1913 149 1914 185 1915 169	81 69 87	41 50 60	26 18 31	20 42 25	12 19 24	.. .. 3	329 384* 401†
No. of Persons Affected	1913 89,618 1914 56,469 1915 109,260	49,254 29,876 39,087	16,645 20,198 22,864	4,574 5,624 10,206	3,036 8,399 2,661	3,005 4,262 3,147	.. .. 185	166,132 125,218* 197,410†
Total Net Amount of Increase per week	1913 £21,789 1914 £13,558 1915 £29,525	£9,880 £6,688 £8,078	£3,702 £5,128 £6,398	£1,279 £1,941 £3,539	£428 £2,423 £562	£635 £804 £778	.. .. £87	£37,713 £30,686* £51,905†
Average Increase per Head per week.	1913 4s. 10d. 1914 4s. 10d. 1915 5s. 5d.	4s. 0d. 4s. 6d. 4s. 2d.	4s. 5d. 5s. 1d. 5s. 7d.	5s. 7d. 6s. 11d. 6s. 11d.	2s. 10d. 5s. 9d. 4s. 3d.	4s. 3d. 3s. 9d. 4s. 11d.	.. .. 9s. 5d.	4s. 6d. 4s. 11d.* 5s. 3d.†

\* Including one change brought about by agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act: the particulars relating to which in respect to the numbers of workpeople who were affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

† Including two changes (common to all States), which resulted in an increase in wages of £2938 per week to 10,000 workpeople. The particulars relating to the numbers of workpeople who were affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

In point of number of changes in each State, New South Wales has been first, Victoria second, and Queensland third, in each of the years specified. Some little variation has occurred in the position of the remaining States. The relative position of the States in point of the

numbers of workers affected in each year is, of course, largely due to the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place. It will be seen that the effect of the total number of changes in rates of wages was wider in its incidence in 1913 and 1915 than in the year 1914. The average number of workers per change who received an increase in their individual rate of wage during the first two-mentioned years ranged about 500, whereas in 1914 the average number was about 320.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914, and seven during the year 1915. The States in which these decreases were recorded were in 1914, New South Wales three, Victoria one, and Tasmania one, affecting 272 persons in all, and a decrease of £59 per week, and in 1915 New South Wales two, Tasmania two, and in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia one each, affecting in all 494 workers to the extent of a decrease of £81 per week.

**3. Number and Effect of Changes in Rates of Wages in each State Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913, 1914, and 1915.**—In the table on pages 88 to 91, particulars are given as to the number and effect of changes in rates of wage in 1913, 1914, and 1915, respectively, in each

**Changes in Rates of Wages, Number and Effect of Changes in each**

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							
	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.
1913.								
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	4	11	22	5	7	28	11	6
Number of Persons affected ..	2,408	2,758	6,154	6,050	2,107	12,392	10,888	2,500
Amount of Increase per week £	572	818	1,931	1,150	384	2,696	3,415	545
<b>Victoria—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	4	8	15	7	3	16	4	2
Number of Persons affected ..	3,737	3,304	7,020	3,607	2,435	2,987	6,485	634
Amount of Increase per week £	675	594	1,433	546	721	568	1,768	288
<b>Queensland—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	2	2	6	1	..	5	5	3
Number of Persons affected ..	1,830	235	3,817	800	..	1,133	1,840	813
Amount of Increase per week £	322	88	832	105	..	75	509	198
<b>South Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	5	1	..
Number of Persons affected ..	..	139	310	1,270	..	364	24	..
Amount of Increase per week £	..	48	45	261	..	79	4	..
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	6
Number of Persons affected ..	..	112	97	..	..	194	..	2,165
Amount of Increase per week £	..	43	10	..	..	45	..	179
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Number of Persons affected ..	..	46	30	..	60	40	..	..
Amount of Increase per week £	..	16	4	..	21	17	..	..
<b>Commonwealth—</b>								
Number of Changes .. .. .	10	20	45	15	11	55	21	17
Number of Persons affected ..	7,975	6,594	17,428	11,727	4,602	17,110	19,237	6,112
Amount of Increase per week £	1,569	1,607	4,255	2,062	1,126	3,480	5,696	1,210

State, classified according to the fourteen industrial groups adopted by this Bureau for the classification of current rates of wages, industrial disputes, etc.\*

It should be observed that industrial awards and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, which extend in their operation to more than one State, are counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each State may be obtained. The particulars for the whole Commonwealth, however, record each award and agreement once only. For example, an award affecting a section of the Commonwealth Public Service is operative in each State, and is accordingly included in the State table as a change in each State, but in the total for the Commonwealth the award is recorded as one change only. The totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are, therefore, in some cases in excess of the totals given for the Commonwealth. On the other hand an award affecting the Inter-State Marine Merchant Service (Seamen, Stewards, and Pantry-men, etc.), where the persons affected are not working solely in any one State, the award is not recorded as a change operating in each State, but is added to the number of changes for all States.

\* See page 6 ante.

### State and Territory classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-15.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							Particulars.
IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.	COMMONWEALTH.	
1913.							
7	5	12	1	5	25	149	<b>New South Wales—</b>
7,547	4,610	913	400	2,791	28,100	89,618	Number of Changes
1,550	1,593	364	210	957	5,604	21,789	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week
4	2	..	1	1	14	81	<b>Victoria—</b>
12,139	720	..	20	700	5,466	49,254	Number of Changes
1,578	248	..	6	300	1,155	9,880	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week
2	4	2	..	1	8	41	<b>Queensland—</b>
247	1,965	60	..	40	3,865	16,645	Number of Changes
74	472	23	..	10	994	3,702	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week
..	1	4	..	1	8	26	<b>South Australia—</b>
..	40	780	..	950	697	4,574	Number of Changes
..	11	132	..	485	214	1,279	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week
3	..	1	..	..	4	20	<b>Western Australia—</b>
113	..	86	..	..	269	3,036	Number of Changes
17	..	24	..	..	110	428	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week
..	..	..	1	1	6	12	<b>Tasmania—</b>
..	..	..	408	2,000	421	3,005	Number of Changes
..	..	..	220	170	187	635	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week
16	12	19	3	9	59	312	<b>Commonwealth—</b>
20,046	7,335	1,839	828	6,481	38,818	166,132	Number of Changes
3,219	2,324	543	436	1,922	8,264	37,713	Number of Persons affected
							Amount of Increase per week

## Changes in Rates of Wages, Number and Effect of Changes in each

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							
	I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.
1914								
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	4	12	25	6	7	24	5	17
Number of Persons affected ..	4,416	5,838	6,900	9,510	738	5,013	2,890	5,604
Amount of Increase per week £	1,192	1,108	1,367	1,677	128	1,174	1,016	1,126
<b>Victoria—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	2	6	17	3	5	15	1	1
Number of Persons affected ..	1,000	1,470	9,115	4,720	1,093	3,650	1,050	10
Amount of Increase per week £	172	251	2,168	645	224	883	228	2†
<b>Queensland—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	3	7	10	1	2	4	12	2
Number of Persons affected ..	640	1,531	4,867	740	718	392	2,680	1,855
Amount of Increase per week £	189	317	1,041	139	134	123	735	402
<b>South Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Number of Persons affected ..	216	..	1,020	..	..	..	1,100	..
Amount of Increase per week £	36	..	185	..	..	..	355	..
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	3	7	3	..	1	1	1	3
Number of Persons affected ..	2,690	486	50	..	14	6	30	152
Amount of Increase per week £	787	112	11	..	6	1	9	21
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	1	3	3	..	2	..	2	2
Number of Persons affected ..	1,800	257	740	..	123	..	330	155
Amount of Increase per week £	140	46	186	..	31	..	128	34
<b>Commonwealth—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	14	30	58	10	17	41	19	25
Number of Persons affected ..	10,762	9,582	22,692	14,970	2,686	9,061	8,380	7,776
Amount of Increase per week £	2,516	1,834	4,958	2,461	523	2,181	2,471	1,581
1915.								
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	4	23	22	2	4	31	2	25
Number of Persons affected ..	675	20,126	10,102	280	1,462	7,103	3,031	13,440
Amount of Increase per week £	235	5,286	2,457	110	460	1,313	585	3,230
<b>Victoria—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	6	14	9	2	3	20	2	2
Number of Persons affected ..	1,612	8,692	3,157	78	262	6,463	2,877	908
Amount of Increase per week £	465	2,081	523	23	79	1,212	278	277
<b>Queensland—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	6	10	9	..	..	7	5	3
Number of Persons affected ..	2,500	3,341	3,027	..	..	788	430	1,753
Amount of Increase per week £	362	1,421	763	..	..	161	205	831
<b>South Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	2	1	6	1	..	5	1	2
Number of Persons affected ..	125	100	490	480	..	804	26	3,271
Amount of Increase per week £	69	30	126	151	..	186	3	1,052
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	..	2	3	1	..	3	2	1
Number of Persons affected ..	..	40	329	100	..	173	102	50
Amount of Increase per week £	..	11	79	30	..	35	24	22
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	6
Number of Persons affected ..	..	..	1,109	85	..	120	..	503
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	256	25	..	14	..	95
<b>Northern Territory—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Number of Persons affected ..	..	23	..	..	..	..	150	..
Amount of Increase per week £	..	6	..	..	..	..	78	..
<b>Commonwealth—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	18	51	48	7	7	61	13	37
Number of Persons affected ..	4,912	32,322	18,214	1,023	1,724	15,451	6,616	19,925
Amount of Increase per week £	1,131	8,835	4,204	339	539	2,921	1,173	5,507

\* Particulars of resulting increase not ascertainable. † Decrease. § Decreases exceeded Agreement under the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, the particulars of which, in respect to the

State and Territory, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-15—*cont.*

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							Particulars.
IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.	COMMONWEALTH.	
1914.							
6 3,649 1,014	7 2,010 410	15 6,163 2,269	1 110 72	2 639 77	54 2,989 928	185 56,469 13,558	<b>New South Wales—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
..	1 60	2 3,020 1,209	1 480 48	..	15 4,208 848	69 29,876 6,688	<b>Victoria—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
1 300 90	1 1,600 240	1 2,930 1,265	..	..	6 1,945 453	50 20,198 5,128	<b>Queensland—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
3 110 21	..	7 2,750 1,329	..	..	3 128 15	18 5,624 1,941	<b>South Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
5 1,254 209	1 350 52	4 955 478	..	2 300 111	11 2,112 626	42 8,399 2,423	<b>Western Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
..	..	1 550 240	..	..	5 307 — 1s	19 4,262 804	<b>Tasmania—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
15 5,313 1,334	10 4,020 716	26† 16,758 6,933	2 590 120	4 939 188	94 11,689 2,869	365† 125,218 30,685	<b>Commonwealth—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
1915.							
6 14,128 2,181	8 3,288 1,620	13 2,347 424	..	4 4,590 1,012	25 28,688 10,612	169 109,260 29,525	<b>New South Wales—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
3 6,870 1,134	2 605 81	2 401 150	1 1,500 600	..	21 5,662 1,175	87 39,087 8,078	<b>Victoria—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
3 3,985 991	2 770 176	2 220 66	1 150 *	1 12 2	11 5,888 1,420	60 22,864 6,398	<b>Queensland—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
3 915 135	1 75 22	..	1 600 240	2 151 17	6 3,169 1,508	31 10,206 3,539	<b>South Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
2 1,082 140	..	1 36 27	1 50 12	3 250 63	6 449 119	25 2,661 562	<b>Western Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
2 148 45	2 730 183	1 150 97	..	1 8 1	6 294 62	24 3,147 778	<b>Tasmania—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
1 12 3	..	..	..	..	..	3 185 87	<b>Northern Territory—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
19 27,140 4,629	15 5,468 2,082	21† 13,154 3,702	3 2,300 852	11 5,011 1,095	54 44,150 14,896	365† 197,410 51,905	<b>Commonwealth—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week

increases. † Including one or more changes effected either by an Award or an Industrial numbers affected in each State, are not ascertainable.

4. **Changes in Rates of Wages in Female Occupations. Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1915.**—Included in the changes in rates of wages recorded in the tables on pages 88 to 91, are those which in the whole or part thereof affected female occupations. Particulars in respect to these changes in so far as they relate to the numbers of female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder.

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wages according to States.*—In the following table particulars are given of the effect of changes in rates of wage to female workers, as recorded for each State during the years 1913 to 1915 inclusive.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.—Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1915.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'WLTH.
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**NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED.**

1913	..	..	6,148	4,562	550	958	..	1,480	13,698
1914	..	..	7,696	4,232	570	..	783	30	13,311
1915	..	..	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360	16,518

**NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK.**

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	..	..	1,107	563	55	152	..	123	2,000
1914	..	..	1,400	542	73	..	266	7	2,288
1915	..	..	2,550	506	148	108	17	48	3,377

**AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK.**

			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1913	..	..	3	7	2	6	2	0	3	2	..	1	8	2	11	..	..	..
1914	..	..	3	8	2	7	2	7	..	..	6	9	4	8	3	5	..	..
1915	..	..	4	5	3	4	2	10	5	5	4	8	2	8	4	1	..	..

It will be seen that during the past three years the greatest movement in any State in wages in female occupations has taken place in New South Wales. In view of the chief industries (Millinery, Dressmaking, Shirtmaking, and Whitework) in which females are employed, not being subject to any award of an industrial board, in this State, the results are notable.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wages in Female Occupations according to Industrial Groups.*—The particulars set out in the immediately preceding table are further analysed and classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State. It should

be observed that with respect to the figures for the year 1915 for Victoria and South Australia, particulars as to a change in the rate of wage for fruit harvesters is included in the totals set out under Group XIV. (Miscellaneous).

**Changes in Rates of Wages.—Female Occupations in each State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1915.**

PARTICULARS.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.						
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	XIII. Domestic Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.
1913.							
<b>New South Wales—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	20	4,100	555	400	623	450	6,148
Amount of Increase per week £	6	675	70	49	183	124	1,107
<b>Victoria—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	1,080	1,792	..	340	..	1,350	4,562
Amount of Increase per week £	127	277	..	39	..	120	563
<b>Queensland—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	..	550	..	..	..	..	550
Amount of Increase per week £	..	55	..	..	..	..	55
<b>South Australia—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	..	360	..	8	590	..	958
Amount of Increase per week £	..	45	..	2	105	..	152
<b>Tasmania—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	..	..	..	..	1,480	..	1,480
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	123	..	123
<b>Commonwealth—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	1,100	6,802	555	748	2,693	1,800	13,698
Amount of Increase per week £	133	1,052	70	90	411	244	2,000
1914.							
<b>New South Wales.</b>							
Number of Persons affected	719	6,800	..	83	33	61	7,696
Amount of Increase per week £	100	1,261	..	20	7	12	1,400
<b>Victoria—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	1,270	1,800	820	112	..	230	4,232
Amount of Increase per week £	184	152	161	20	..	25	542
<b>Queensland—</b>							
Number of Persons affected—	120	300	150	..	..	..	570
Amount of Increase per week £	12	49	12	..	..	..	73
<b>Western Australia—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	..	..	..	..	230	553	783
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	90	176	266
<b>Tasmania—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
Amount of Increase per week £	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
<b>Commonwealth—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	2,139	8,900	970	195	263	844	13,311
Amount of Increase per week £	303	1,462	173	40	97	213	2,288

**Changes in Rates of Wages.—Female Occupations in each State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1915—continued.**

PARTICULARS.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.						
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	XIII. Domestic Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.
1915.							
<b>New South Wales—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	992	..	48	120	3,659	6,769	11,588
Amount of Increase per week £	136	..	8	7	833	1,566	2,550
<b>Victoria—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	940	..	90	1,643	..	*392	3,065
Amount of Increase per week £	83	..	18	271	..	134	506
<b>Queensland—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	30	..	..	20	8	975	1,033
Amount of Increase per week £	7	..	..	3	1	137	148
<b>South Australia—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	..	150	..	..	145	104†	399
Amount of Increase per week £	..	52	..	..	15	41	108
<b>Western Australia—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	..	..	..	..	67	6	73
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	16	1	17
<b>Tasmania—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	329	23	..	..	8	..	360
Amount of Increase per week £	41	6	..	..	1	..	48
<b>Commonwealth—</b>							
Number of Persons affected	2,291	173	138	1,783	3,887	8,246	16,518
Amount of Increase per week £	267	58	26	281	866	1, 79	3,377

\* Including 300 workers in Group XII. (Fruit Harvesters). Amount of weekly increase, £120.

† Including 100 workers in Group XII. (Fruit Harvesters). Amount of weekly increase, £40.

**5. Changes in Rates of Wages classified according to Methods by which Effected, 1913-1915:**—The particulars contained in the foregoing tables in this Section are herein classified for each State and for the Commonwealth according to the methods by which the changes in rates of wages were arranged.\* In the first of these classifications the aggregate figures for the Commonwealth are given for each of the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, irrespective of whether the change was effected "without a stoppage of work" or "after a stoppage of work." In the subsequent tables these characteristics are applied, and separate details are given in respect to each State and the Commonwealth, for each of the three years specified.

It should be observed that the particulars given for each State include the number and effect of each change recorded for each separate State, whereas the aggregate particulars for the Commonwealth are based on the number of changes effected according to the industrial group

\* The methods whereby changes in rates of wages are effected, have been classified by this Bureau under the seven headings specified in the following table. In some instances more than one method is adopted as a means to effect the attained result. In those instances the method actually in operation at the time the change is determined is taken for the purpose of classification.

tables given on pages 88 to 91. The result is due to the inclusion of changes effected by awards or industrial agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, in the total only, irrespective of the number of States to which such changes may apply.

Provision is not included in the existing industrial statutes in Victoria and Tasmania for the registration of industrial agreements.

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wages and Methods by which effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1915.*—Comparative particulars are contained in the following table, of the total number and effect of all changes in rates of wages brought about throughout the Commonwealth during the years indicated, as a result of the application of one or other of the specified methods.

**Changes in Rates of Wages classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1915.**

Methods by which Changes were Effected.	Number of Changes.			Number of Work-people Affected.			Total Net Amount of Increase per wk.		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
							£	£	£
By voluntary action of employers	2	12	21	12,011	3,042	17,727	1,543	478	3,941
By direct negotiations ..	30	57	63	4,336	8,357	11,593	1,120	2,503	2,872
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	4	1	20	101	60	2,587	20	18	593
By award of Court under Commonwealth Act ..	3	5	9	4,487	21,412	16,386	1,679	7,451	4,317
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	24	31	14	3,387	3,180	11,620	831	953	3,080
By award or determination under State Act ..	213	197	202	136,702	87,131	128,531	31,328	18,719	34,290
By agreement registered under State Act ..	36	62	36	5,108	2,036	8,966	1,192	563	2,812
Total* .. ..	312	365	365	166,132	125,218	197,410	37,713	30,685	51,905

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act is counted as one Change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 87 with respect to the inclusion of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act, being recorded as a single change only.

Of the results as set out in the above table, the most notable is the increase in the number of changes in rates of wages which were granted voluntarily by employers or brought about by direct negotiations between representatives of employers and employees, with or without the assistance of any third party.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wages and Methods by which Effected in each State and Territory, 1914 and 1915.*—The following tables set out particulars of the results of all changes in rates of wages which were recorded for the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, according to the method by which the changes were effected.\* The particulars relating to changes effected with or without a stoppage of work are given separately, and include those involving any decrease in rates of wages.

\* For comparative information for the year 1913, see Labour Report, No. 5, pp. 68 and 69.

## Changes in Rates of Wages. Methods by which effected, 1914.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>New South Wales—</b>			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	2	387	65	..	..	..	2	387	65
By direct negotiations ..	10	1,791	520	7	275	43	17	2,066	563
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	5	8,670	3,005	..	..	..	5	8,670	3,005
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	19	673	168	..	..	..	19	673	168
By award under State Act ..	100	42,280	9,105	2	950	240	102	43,230	9,345
By agreement registered under State Act ..	40	1,443	412	..	..	..	40	1,443	412
TOTAL .. .. .	176	55,244	13,275	9	1,225	283	185	56,469	13,558
<b>Victoria—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	6	2,373	423	1	10	42	7	2,383	421
By direct negotiations ..	5	1,121	238	8	876	275	13	1,997	513
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	5	5,720	1,795	..	..	..	5	5,720	1,795
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	6	976	186	..	..	..	6	976	186
By determination under State Act ..	38	18,800	3,774	..	..	..	38	18,800	3,773
TOTAL .. .. .	60	29,990	6,415	9	886	273	69	29,876	6,688
<b>Queensland—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	3	522	157	4	100	34	7	622	191
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	4	4,076	1,559	..	..	..	4	4,076	1,559
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award under State Act ..	38	15,310	3,348	1	190	30	39	15,500	3,378
By agreement registered under State Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	45	19,908	5,064	5	290	64	50	20,198	5,128
<b>South Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	3	1,901	904	4	140	30	7	2,041	934
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	3	1,616	626	..	..	..	3	1,616	626
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	2	327	46	..	..	..	2	327	46
By award or determination under State Act ..	2	1,600	320	..	..	..	2	1,600	320
By agreement registered under State Act ..	4	40	15	..	..	..	4	40	15
TOTAL .. .. .	14	5,484	1,911	4	140	30	18	5,624	1,941
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	5	1,118	175	3	230	60	8	1,348	235
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	1	60	18	1	60	18
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	2	508	155	..	..	..	2	508	155
By registered agreement under Commonwealth Act ..	4	744	390	..	..	..	4	744	390
By award under State Act ..	9	5,186	1,489	..	..	..	9	5,186	1,489
By agreement registered under State Act ..	18	553	136	..	..	..	18	553	136
TOTAL .. .. .	38	8,109	2,345	4	200	78	42	8,399	2,423

Changes in Rates of Wages. Methods by which effected, 1914.—*continued.*

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>Tasmania—</b>			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	3	272	†8	..	..	..	3	272	†8
By direct negotiations ..	3	160	36	2	123	31	5	283	67
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	3	822	311	..	..	..	3	822	311
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	1	70	20	..	..	..	1	70	20
By determination under State Act ..	7	2,815	414	..	..	..	7	2,815	414
TOTAL ..	17	4,139	773	2	123	31	19	4,262	804
<b>Commonwealth*—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	11	3,032	480	1	10	†2	12	3,042	478
By direct negotiations ..	29	6,613	2,030	28	1,744	473	57	8,357	2,503
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	1	60	18	1	60	18
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	5	21,412	7,451	..	..	..	5	21,412	7,451
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	31	3,180	953	..	..	..	31	3,180	953
By award or determination under State Acts ..	194	85,991	18,449	3	1,140	270	197	87,131	18,719
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	62	2,036	563	..	..	..	62	2,036	563
TOTAL ..	†332	122,264	29,926	33	2,954	759	†365	125,218	30,685

## Changes in Rates of Wages—Methods by which Effected, 1915.

			£			£			£
<b>New South Wales—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	3	3,318	992	..	..	..	3	3,318	992
By direct negotiations ..	9	914	156	13	671	169	22	1,585	325
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	2	113	27	6	806	183	8	919	210
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	6	2,682	601	..	..	..	6	2,682	601
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	3	3,674	691	1	940	268	4	4,614	959
By award under State Act ..	111	92,512	25,856	..	..	..	111	92,512	25,856
By agreement registered under State Act ..	13	850	250	2	2,750	332	15	3,630	582
TOTAL ..	147	104,093	28,573	22	5,167	952	169	109,260	29, 5
<b>Victoria—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	9	8,357	1,376	..	..	..	9	8,357	1,376
By direct negotiations ..	8	3,243	813	7	819	257	15	4,062	1,070
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	7	649	173	3	977	194	10	1,626	367
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	7	2,816	626	..	..	..	7	2,816	626
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	12	3,895	1,210	..	..	..	12	3,895	1,210
By determination under State Act ..	34	18,331	3,429	..	..	..	34	18,331	3,429
TOTAL ..	77	37,291	7,627	10	1,796	451	87	39,087	8,078

\* In this section of the table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State. See remarks on pages 87 and 95. † Decrease. ‡ Including changes brought about either by an Award or an Industrial Agreement under the Commonwealth Act, common to all States, but for which particulars in respect to the number of workpeople affected and the consequent increase in the weekly wage distribution in each State was not ascertainable.

## Changes in Rates of Wages. Methods by which effected, 1915—continued.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>Queensland—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	3	4,100	997	..	..	..	3	4,100	997
By direct negotiations ..	6	2,237	602	1	23	7	7	2,260	609
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	4	675	137	..	..	..	4	675	137
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	2	326	68	..	..	..	2	326	68
By award under State Act ..	35	13,598	3,918	..	..	..	35	13,598	3,918
By agreement registered under State Act ..	7	1,635	661	2	270	8	9	1,905	669
TOTAL .. ..	57	22,571	6,383	3	293	15	60	22,864	6,398
<b>South Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	3	1,777	547	..	..	..	3	1,777	547
By direct negotiations ..	5	2,202	668	1	26	3	6	2,228	671
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	22	7	..	..	..	1	22	7
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	4	450	120	..	..	..	4	450	120
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	5	1,327	413	..	..	..	5	1,327	413
By award or determination under State Act ..	9	1,421	367	1	280	46	10	1,701	413
By agreement registered under State Act ..	2	2,701	1,368	..	..	..	2	2,701	1,368
TOTAL .. ..	29	9,900	3,490	2	306	49	31	10,206	3,539
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	1	82	†10	..	..	..	1	82	†10
By direct negotiations ..	4	1,109	175	1	50	12	5	1,159	187
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	..	..	..	1	20	9	1	20	9
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	3	395	105	..	..	..	3	395	105
By award under State Act ..	5	275	78	..	..	..	5	275	78
By agreement registered under State Act ..	9	721	190	1	9	3	10	730	193
TOTAL .. ..	22	2,582	538	3	79	24	25	2,661	562
<b>Tasmania—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	2	93	39	..	..	..	2	93	39
By direct negotiations ..	6	264	†1	..	..	..	6	264	†1
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	4	218	62	..	..	..	4	218	62
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	5	458	80	..	..	..	5	458	80
By determination under State Act ..	7	2,114	596	..	..	..	7	2,114	596
TOTAL .. ..	24	3,147	778	..	..	..	24	3,147	778
<b>Northern Territory—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	..	..	..	2	35	9	2	35	9
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	..	..	..	1	150	78	1	150	78
TOTAL .. ..	..	..	..	3	185	87	3	185	87
<b>All States—</b>									
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	1	9,000	2,588	..	..	..	1	9,000	2,588
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	1	1,000	350	..	..	..	1	1,000	350
TOTAL .. ..	2	10,000	2,938	..	..	..	2	10,000	2,938

† Decrease.

Changes in Rates of Wages. Methods by which effected, 1915—*continued.*

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>Commonwealth*—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	21	17,727	3,941	..	..	..	21	17,727	3,941
By direct negotiations	38	9,969	2,415	25	1,624	457	63	11,593	2,872
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	10	784	207	10	1,803	386	20	2,587	593
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	29	16,236	4,239	1	150	78	30	16,386	4,317
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	28	10,680	2,812	1	940	268	29	11,620	3,080
By award or determination under State Acts	201	128,251	34,244	1	280	46	202	128,531	34,290
By agreement registered under State Acts	36	5,937	2,469	5	3,029	343	36	8,966	2,882
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>189,584</b>	<b>50,327</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7,826</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>197,410</b>	<b>51,905</b>

\* See footnote, page 97.

† Including results of two decreases.

Comparing the annual results for 1914 and 1915, it may be seen that in the latter year there was an increase in the number of changes effected "after a stoppage of work," also that the increased numbers were brought about almost entirely by negotiations involving the intervention or assistance of a third party not under any Commonwealth or State Act. Other notable features of these results are (a) the increase in the number of changes due to awards of the Commonwealth Court, and (b) the decrease in the number due to agreements registered under State Acts.

## SECTION XI.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of statistical information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) which occur in each State and Territory throughout the Commonwealth was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5. Section XI. (Strikes and Lock-outs). An examination of the available data contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications during past years shewed that insufficient material existed, for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth for years prior to 1913. A considerable amount of information relating to strikes and lock-outs which took place in New South Wales after the 1st July, 1907, has been published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette (April, 1913, January, 1914, and subsequent issues), but even these particulars are

stated to be more or less incomplete until after March, 1912. With regard to the other States, very meagre information only can be obtained as to the numbers of industrial disputes, much less as to their duration or the number of persons involved.

(i.) *Collection of Particulars.*—Under the system initiated in 1913 information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—(a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth; (b) monthly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (c) newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

Upon information being furnished as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms are required to be returned immediately, and provide for the insertion of information as to (a) the locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) the date of commencement; and (d) the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second parts of the forms, which are required to be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding (a) the date of termination; (b) the conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) the method by which settlement was effected; (d) the estimated loss in wages; and (e) particulars as to the number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wages or hours of labour.

(ii.) *Methods of Tabulation.*—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then determined as judicially as possible, making the summarised results to agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but to harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in these Reports concerning certain disputes, do not agree with those submitted by the participants in such disputes. Certain stoppages of work are, however, excluded from the tabulations, for the reason that they are not of sufficient magnitude. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 10 days, are excluded. In tabulating the particulars thus received and compared, the information is divided under four headings:—(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

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\* As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

(iii.) *Definitions and Explanations of Terms.*—Industrial Disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three main headings, viz, (a) a strike, (b) lock-out, or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions have been accepted:—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages\* coming within the definitions adopted, are grouped under the generic term "industrial disputes."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute, caused by certain other employees going on strike or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also that when one section of employees is engaged in an

\* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions, such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, *e.g.*, rabbit trappers who refused to continue to supply certain freezing companies with rabbits owing to the companies refusing to pay an advanced price; and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppage is not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands.

† The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case they would be duplicated in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in disputes. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

industrial dispute the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees, following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of the dispute, and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work, due to slackness of trade, etc. This course is not precisely correct, but until a complete investigation can be made as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be computed and allowed.

"Estimated loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. It is admitted that the element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (e.g., shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the amount of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages, in executing the work, is not reduced by reason of it not being entered upon and finished within a certain reasonable period. For some purposes, therefore, it may be contended that a loss in wages is not necessarily incurred if only the commencement or completion of the work is delayed through a stoppage of work.

In all quarterly tabulations particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter, but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual tabulations particulars are included, only with respect to industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year.\* This course requires the elimination of such data as relates to disputes which commenced during an earlier period, but which remained unsettled during some portion of the succeeding year. On the other hand it necessitates the inclusion of the number of working days and wages lost during the following year in connection with disputes commenced during the calendar year to which the statistics relate.†

(iv.) *Other Particulars.*—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes are effected. The main features of and the extent of each analysis are fully dealt with in succeeding sub-sections, and are accompanied by relative tables. In the periodical results published in the quarterly Bulletins, beginning with

\* Any tabulation as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which commenced in that year, would inevitably result in confusion, seeing that particulars relating to the same dispute would probably occur in two successive years.

† For this reason the aggregate of the particulars relating to each quarter of any year will not necessarily agree with the annual results.

the first quarter of 1915, brief information has been included with respect to (a) the locality, industry, and occupation affected; (b) the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved; (c) the dates of commencement and termination; (d) the alleged cause or object; and (e) the result of each dispute.

**2. Industrial Disputes, Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, 1913-1915.**—In the following table complete particulars\* are given with respect to the number and magnitude of industrial disputes which commenced in each State and Territory in the years indicated. The annual figures for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 5, page 73, but those for the years 1914 and 1915 are now published for the first time. In order to allow of a ready comparison of the results the particulars are given for the three years. It should be observed that the abnormal results recorded for the year 1914 were consequent upon the very extended stoppage which occurred on the northern coalfields of New South Wales, in connection with the refusal to work the afternoon shift. This dispute alone accounted for a loss of 523,000 workings days, and an estimated loss in wages of approximately £259,000.

**Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, and for the Commonwealth, 1913-1915.**

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes	No. of Establishments Involved in Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1913	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	£ 216,368
	1914	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	836,948	419,656
	1915	272	694	47,006	22,608	69,614	464,343	240,322
Victoria	1913	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
	1914	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	84,106	39,619
	1915	38	154	5,434	809	6,243	64,878	28,476
Queensland	1913	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
	1914	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	25,703	11,747
	1915	17	39	1,477	589	2,066	19,934	9,505
South Australia	1913	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
	1914	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,275	7,677
	1915	15	25	1,314	169	1,483	19,877	14,442
W. Australia	1913	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515
	1914	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	124,175	70,552
	1915	6	20	578	68	646	4,068	2,294
Tasmania	1913	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
	1914	6	22	288	25	313	3,286	1,459
	1915	2	2	922	..	922	4,808	2,174
Fed. Cap. Terr.	1913	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
	1914	1	1	50	..	50	350	170
	1915	1	1	20	..	20	80	55
Nth. Territory	1913	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
	1914	2	2	68	..	68	552	348
	1915	7	7	254	44	298	5,237	2,365
Commonwealth	1913	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	1,203	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	353	942	57,005	24,237	81,292	583,225	299,633

\* See explanation at end of paragraph (iii.) of preceding sub-section 1, page 102.

It may be seen from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were more frequent during 1914 than during the year 1913, and that the number for 1915 was greater than for either of the two preceding years. In point of magnitude, i.e., average number of persons involved in each dispute, the disputes which occurred during the year 1914 (omitting 2930 workers involved in the abnormal dispute on the northern coalfields of New South Wales, referred to in a preceding paragraph) averaged 203 persons involved, and shew a decrease in comparison with the average (242) in 1913, whereas the average (227) for 1915 lies between these two extremes. In contra distinction to these results, the average duration of the disputes shew (omitting the figures (522,967) in connection with the dispute on the northern coalfields in 1914)) a very notable decrease in 1914 as compared with 1913, and a still further decrease in 1915 as compared with the preceding year. The average duration of each dispute in each of the three years, 1913, 1914, and 1915 was approximately  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  working days respectively. The estimated loss in wages entailed in each dispute averaged for 1913 £5 14s., for 1914 (omitting the figures in connection with the particular dispute before mentioned, viz., £258,750) £4 2s., and for 1915 £3 14s. per worker involved.

The prevalency of industrial disputes in New South Wales as compared with the other States is best expressed in percentage of the aggregates recorded for all States and Territories. Thus the disputes in New South Wales represented no less than 64 per cent. in 1913; 61 per cent. in 1914, and 76 per cent. in 1915. The disputes in Victoria equalled 14, 13, and 11 per cent. of the total industrial disputes in the respective years, and Queensland approximately 8, 5, and 5 per cent., respectively. South Australia and the Northern Territory records shew a slight increase in point of number of disputes recorded in the two later years over those for the year 1913, but in each instance the numbers form but a small proportion of the aggregate.

The position which New South Wales occupies in comparison with the other States is practically wholly due to the prevalency of disputes in connection with coal mining. Apart from these the number of disputes in all other industries, whilst still in excess of that for each of the other States, does not compare unfavourably when the number of workpeople in each State is taken into consideration. This feature of the results is further analysed in the succeeding sub-section.

**3. Industrial Disputes, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1914-1915.**—In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory, as well as for the whole Commonwealth, of industrial disputes which commenced during the years 1914 and 1915, respectively, classified according to industrial groups.

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>New South Wales.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	2	2	310	..	310	310	£ 163
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	20	61	2,934	3,825	6,759	110,531	59,472
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. . . . .	3	584	1,718	550	2,268	39,136	17,920
V. Books, printing, &c. . . . .	1	1	6	..	6	78	44
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	9	12	462	527	989	6,852	3,060
VII. Building . . . . .	4	20	293	92	385	9,668	5,156
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	167	179	26,723	17,188	43,911	650,649	324,668
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	19	10	636	59	695	5,709	2,884
X. Other land transport . . . . .	3	12	108	..	108	264	100
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	5	5	158	85	243	7,060	3,470
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	2	11	232	..	232	3,548	1,225
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	9	11	375	..	375	3,143	1,494
TOTAL . . . . .	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	836,948	419,656
<b>Victoria.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	6	6	535	201	736	5,548	2,536
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. . . . .	3	46	302	45	347	1,614	691
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. . . . .	1	1	54	..	54	25	5
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	3	3	276	240	516	6,684	3,449
VII. Building . . . . .	3	79	474	7	481	33,122	15,015
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	13	13	3,410	858	4,268	34,641	16,884
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	1	1	40	..	40	120	44
X. Other land transport . . . . .	2	2	72	..	72	348	176
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	2	2	79	..	79	133	*
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	1	1	65	..	65	130	50
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	9	10	392	1	393	1,741	769
TOTAL . . . . .	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	84,106	39,619
<b>Queensland.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	2	2	218	311	529	2,585	1,025
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. . . . .	2	17	39	..	39	3,030	1,450
VII. Building . . . . .	3	12	77	10	87	1,563	863
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	2	2	253	6	259	269	141
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	5	5	620	30	650	14,664	6,571
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	2	2	40	22	62	3,264	1,540
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	2	2	33	27	60	328	157
TOTAL . . . . .	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	25,703	11,747
<b>South Australia.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	1	1	15	..	15	15	6
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	2	2	30	..	30	132	45
VII. Building . . . . .	2	26	64	195	259	10,800	5,550
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	3	3	114	20	134	516	268
X. Other land transport . . . . .	1	1	100	300	400	2,000	900
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	1	9	250	20	270	1,350	700
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	3	3	43	40	83	462	208
TOTAL . . . . .	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,275	7,677
<b>Western Australia.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	160	..	160	1,760	800
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c., . . . . .	1	1	16	..	16	192	90
VII. Building . . . . .	3	3	76	3,021	3,097	85,344	45,881
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	4	4	317	30	347	13,166	8,875
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	3	3	367	52	419	23,133	14,630
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	1	1	20	..	20	40	20
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	1	1	42	6	48	48	12
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	4	5	119	183	302	492	244
TOTAL . . . . .	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	124,175	70,552
<b>Tasmania.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	2	3	86	..	86	1,016	£ 404
V. Books, printing, &c. . . . .	2	15	144	13	157	2,070	985
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . . .	2	4	58	12	70	200	92
TOTAL . . . . .	6	22	288	25	313	3,286	1,481
<b>Federal Capital Territory.</b>							
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	50	..	50	350	170
TOTAL . . . . .	1	1	50	..	50	350	170

\* In these instances the workpeople affected were ship's firemen and no loss of wages resulted.

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1914—continued.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments involved	No. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Northern Territory.							
VII. Building .. .. .	1	1	12	..	12	384	250
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	1	1	56	..	56	168	98
TOTAL .. .. .	2	2	68	..	68	552	348
Commonwealth.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ..	5	6	556	..	556	3,036	1,345
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	29	70	3,702	4,337	8,039	118,679	63,039
III. Food, drink, to acco, &c. ..	9	648	2,075	595	2,670	43,972	20,151
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	54	..	54	25	5
V. Books, printing, &c. ..	3	16	150	13	163	2,148	1,029
VI. Other manufacturing .. ..	14	17	768	767	1,535	13,668	6,554
VII. Building .. .. .	16	141	996	3,325	4,321	140,881	72,715
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	186	198	30,703	18,082	48,785	698,725	350,568
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	23	23	1,833	161	1,994	44,310	24,495
X. Other land transport .. ..	6	15	280	300	580	2,612	1,176
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ..	11	21	565	117	682	8,783	4,282
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	5	14	337	22	359	6,942	2,815
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ..	1	1	42	6	48	48	12
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	28	32	1,012	251	1,263	6,516	3,042
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS, C'WEALTH	337	1,203	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228

## Industrial Disputes Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1915.

<b>New South Wales.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ..	4	11	469	..	469	14,131	£ 7,296
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	16	18	1,558	93	1,651	19,863	11,456
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	4	366	971	1,900	2,871	25,956	8,262
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	1	1	360	..	360	8,640	2,300
VI. Other manufacturing .. ..	18	30	5,269	942	6,211	35,988	17,146
VII. Building .. .. .	4	4	158	..	158	478	264
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	195	204	32,365	19,137	51,502	321,773	176,977
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	16	16	3,506	527	4,033	24,038	10,707
X. Other land transport .. ..	3	3	138	9	147	279	112
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ..	4	22	1,836	..	1,836	10,730	4,785
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	1	1	11	..	11	33	28
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ..	1	13	49	..	49	1,313	425
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	5	5	316	..	316	1,121	564
TOTAL .. .. .	272	694	47,006	22,608	69,614	464,343	240,322
<b>Victoria.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ..	2	2	51	..	51	51	28
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	5	52	1,071	30	1,101	14,116	6,795
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	3	3	85	..	85	47	28
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	1	1	205	..	205	102	15
VI. Other manufacturing .. ..	3	3	854	158	1,012	2,962	1,659
VII. Building .. .. .	1	1	23	..	23	23	12
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	5	5	1,123	58	1,181	28,511	12,073
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	2	5	220	50	270	770	346
X. Other land transport .. ..	3	8	272	26	298	1,894	868
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ..	5	5	150	72	222	402	257
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	8	69	1,380	415	1,795	16,000	6,395
TOTAL .. .. .	38	154	5,434	809	6,243	64,878	28,476
<b>Queensland.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ..	1	15	100	..	100	200	120
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	1	1	229	..	229	1,374	604
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	2	2	435	150	585	4,455	2,142
VII. Building .. .. .	3	4	112	8	120	300	186
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	1	1	25	250	275	275	218
IX. Railway and tramway services ..	1	1	56	..	56	56	42
X. Other land transport .. ..	1	1	4	25	29	280	150
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ..	1	3	60	19	79	1,323	472
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	2	2	84	18	102	978	475
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	4	9	372	119	491	10,693	5,096
TOTAL .. .. .	17	39	1,477	589	2,066	19,934	9,505

Industrial Disputes Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1915—*continued.*

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>South Australia.</b>							
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. . . . .	3	13	154	12	166	484	275
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	11	11	1,146	154	1,300	19,138	14,094
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	14	3	17	255	73
TOTAL . . . . .	15	25	1,314	169	1,483	19,877	14,442
<b>Western Australia.</b>							
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. . . . .	2	3	31	18	49	370	174
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	2	6	457	..	457	2,698	1,680
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	1	1	40	..	40	400	260
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	1	10	50	50	100	600	180
TOTAL . . . . .	6	20	578	68	646	4,068	2,294
<b>Tasmania.</b>							
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	1	1	900	..	900	4,500	2,000
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	1	1	22	..	22	308	174
TOTAL . . . . .	2	2	922	..	922	4,808	2,174
<b>Federal Capital Territory.</b>							
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	20	..	20	80	55
TOTAL . . . . .	1	1	20	..	20	80	55
<b>Northern Territory.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	1	1	23	12	35	630	459
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	2	2	32	..	32	580	422
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	3	3	158	28	186	787	555
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	1	1	41	4	45	3,240	929
TOTAL . . . . .	7	7	254	44	298	5,237	2,365
<b>Commonwealth.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	7	28	620	..	620	14,382	7,444
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	23	72	2,881	135	3,016	35,983	19,314
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c. . . . .	14	387	1,676	2,080	3,756	31,312	10,881
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. . . . .	2	2	565	..	565	8,742	2,315
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	21	33	6,123	1,100	7,223	38,950	18,805
VII. Building . . . . .	8	9	293	8	301	801	462
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	204	217	34,870	19,445	54,315	357,757	192,948
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	33	36	5,000	731	5,731	44,982	25,871
X. Other land transport . . . . .	7	12	414	60	474	2,453	1,130
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	14	34	2,226	119	2,345	13,550	6,243
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	4	13	145	68	213	1,611	683
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	2	14	90	4	94	4,553	1,354
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	85	2,102	537	2,639	28,149	12,183
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS, C'WEALTH . . . . .	358	942	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633

Any comparison as to the frequency of industrial dispute in classified industries, can only be reasonably made after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1914 this proportion rose to 55 per cent., and during 1915 to 57 per cent. In considering this preponderating influence attention has frequently been drawn to the considerable proportion contributed by the coalmining industry in New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number of disputes in this industrial class in each State, it should be observed that the number of workers engaged in the mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. The number of disputes recorded are, however, in excess of a similar proportion.

In Labour Bulletin No. 9, Section XIV., "Prohibition of Strikes and Lock-outs in Australia," this feature of the prevalence of industrial disputes in mining industries was investigated, vide pp. 103-4. Comparisons were made of the number of disputes and working days lost (for the years 1913 and 1914 combined) in three main industrial groups, viz., manufacturing, mining, and all other industries, in each State and all States, both as to actual or *absolute* results and relative average annual results computed on a comparable basis (per 100,000 employees), based on the number of workers in each group. The presence of the abnormal figures for 1914, due to the protracted dispute in the northern colliery district of New South Wales, renders any comparison between the results for that and any other single year somewhat indefinite, hence the combination for *absolute* results of the figures for that year with those for the year 1913. The result of that investigation is repeated in this Report, together with similarly computed results for the years 1914 and 1915 combined.

It should be observed that for the purpose of ascertaining the relative results the mean average number of workpeople engaged in each industrial group, as compiled for the purpose of the 1913-4 investigation,\* have been used for the present computations with respect to the years 1914 and 1915. These figures are not exactly correct, as allowance is not made for any natural increase which may have taken place during the last year, or for immigration. On the other hand no account has been taken of the number of workers who had enlisted for active and home service with the Defence Forces. Taking these influences together, it is probable that the figures adopted are sufficiently accurate to ensure reliable deductions being made for the later period.

The total number of industrial disputes and the number of working days lost thereby, have been classified into three groups, viz.:—(i.) Manufacturing, (ii.) Mining and Quarrying, and (iii.) Other Industries. The average annual number of industrial disputes and the number of working days lost per 100,000 employees, have been ascertained for each group and each State. It should be observed that the first two of these industrial groups include most of the industries in which the workers have been strongly organised and in which the rates of wages and conditions of labour are under the regulation of industrial tribunals. The third group includes the largest number of workers, comprising those engaged in pastoral and agricultural occupations, who are not organised and whose wages and conditions of labour are not generally controlled by wages boards or industrial courts.

The first part of the following table shews the *total absolute figures for the years 1913 and 1914 combined*, and for 1914 and 1915 combined,

\* The following table shows the estimated average number of persons in receipt of wages or salary in each State, classified in special Industrial Groups, during the years 1913 and 1914:—

State.	Manufacturing.	Mining and Quarrying.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
New South Wales ..	128,400	37,600	287,600	453,600
Victoria ..	125,100	16,800	204,900	346,800
Queensland ..	44,000	14,400	107,700	166,100
South Australia ..	29,200	3,100	70,200	92,500
Western Australia ..	21,900	15,800	52,100	89,800
Tasmania ..	9,900	5,100	27,100	42,100
Total ..	358,500	92,800	749,600	1,190,900

for each State and industrial group, together with the totals for all industries other than mining and quarrying, and for all industries, together. The second part shews the *average results per annum on a comparable basis per 100,000 employees.*

**Industrial Disputes and Working Days lost, Classified in Specified Industrial Groups. Total Numbers and Average Annual Numbers per 100,000 Employees engaged in each Group.**

State.	Manu- facturing.		Mining and Quarrying.		Other Industries.		All Industries other than Mining and Quarrying.		All Industries.	
	Indus- trial Dis- putes.	Work- ing Days Lost.	Indus- trial Dis- putes.	Work- ing Days Lost.	Indus- trial Dis- putes.	Work- ing Days Lost.	Indus- trial Dis- putes.	Work- ing Days Lost.	Indus- trial Dis- putes.	Work- ing Days Lost.
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND WORKING DAYS LOST, 1913 AND 1914 COMBINED— ABSOLUTE RESULTS.										
N.S. Wales ..	59	231,800	250	†815,900	60	148,960	119	380,760	369	†1196,660
Victoria ..	18	29,100	25	81,600	30	68,450	48	97,550	73	179,150
Queensland ..	8	5,100	7	55,050	20	23,000	28	28,100	35	83,150
S. Australia ..	4	350	..	..	18	17,300	22	17,650	22	17,650
W. Australia ..	2	1,950	6	13,400	19	115,560	21	117,510	27	130,910
Tasmania ..	7	3,500	1	350	6	430	13	3,930	14	4,280
Commonwealth	98	271,800	289	966,300	158*	*378,500	256*	*650,300	545*	1616,600
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND WORKING DAYS LOST, 1914 AND 1915 COMBINED— ABSOLUTE RESULTS.										
N.S. Wales ..	69	261,485	362	†972,422	76	67,384	145	328,869	507	1301,291
Victoria ..	27	31,149	18	63,152	37	54,683	64	85,832	82	148,984
Queensland ..	8	11,644	3	544	24	33,449	32	45,093	35	45,637
S. Australia ..	6	631	..	..	22	34,521	28	35,152	28	35,152
W. Australia ..	4	2,322	6	15,864	14	110,057	18	112,379	24	128,243
Tasmania ..	4	3,086	1	4,500	3	508	5	3,594	8	8,094
Commonwealth	119†	†310,947	390	1,056,482	§186	§306,191	305	617,138	695	1,673,620
AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND WORKING DAYS LOST (1913 AND 1914), ON COMPARABLE BASIS PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES.										
N.S. Wales ..	23	90,270	332	1,084,970	10	25,900	14	45,770	41	131,910
Victoria ..	7	11,630	74	242,790	7	16,700	7	14,780	10	25,830
Queensland ..	9	5,840	24	191,140	9	10,660	9	9,260	11	25,030
S. Australia ..	7	610	..	..	13	12,340	12	9,890	12	9,560
W. Australia ..	5	4,460	19	42,530	18	110,900	14	79,400	15	72,910
Tasmania ..	35	17,700	10	3,330	11	790	18	5,310	17	5,070
Commonwealth	14	37,920	156	520,640	11	25,250	12	29,610	23	67,880
AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND WORKING DAYS LOST (1914 AND 1915), ON COMPARABLE BASIS PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES.										
N.S. Wales ..	27	101,825	481	1,293,115	13	11,715	18	39,527	56	143,440
Victoria ..	11	12,450	54	187,952	9	13,343	10	13,005	12	21,480
Queensland ..	9	13,232	1	189	11	15,529	11	14,862	11	13,783
S. Australia ..	10	1,080	..	..	15	24,595	14	17,682	14	17,682
W. Australia ..	9	5,301	19	50,202	14	105,621	12	75,932	14	71,405
Tasmania ..	20	15,586	10	44,117	5	937	7	4,856	10	9,612
Commonwealth	16	43,368	210	569,225	13	20,423	14	27,846	29	70,267

\* Including two disputes in the Federal Capital Territory, and three disputes in the Northern Territory. † Including one dispute in the Northern Territory. ‡ Including two disputes in the Federal Capital Territory, and eight disputes in the Northern Territory. § See remarks on pages 104 and 107 re the dispute on the Northern coalfields regarding the afternoon shift question. || Including the disputes in each Territory.

Referring to the first part of the foregoing table it will be seen that the absolute number of disputes and the number of working days lost largely preponderate in New South Wales in each of the three industrial groups, and represent in the aggregate no less than 92 per cent. of the increase shewn for the years 1914 and 1915 combined. In the Mining

and Quarrying group it will be seen that the number of disputes in each of the combined periods remained constant in Western Australia and Tasmania, whilst in Victoria and Queensland there was a substantial decrease, more particularly striking in the latter State. In New South Wales, however, the increase more than counterbalanced these decreases. The increases in the numbers of disputes which occurred in the "Manufacturing" and "Other Industries" groups, respectively, were perhaps due in a great measure to demands for increased wages and other wage questions, owing to the exceptional rise in the cost of living during the years 1914 and 1915.\* Referring to the last part of the table it will be observed that the relative increase in the number of industrial disputes per 100,000 persons employed in the Manufacturing group and in Other Industries group, shew an increase of two in each instance, whereas the increase in the Mining group numbered 54, or about 34 per cent.

It is, however, noticeable that the average duration of the disputes in the last-mentioned group during the years 1914 and 1915 (2711 working days per dispute) was considerably less than in the preceding combined years (3337 working days per dispute). This may be accounted for by the considerable increase in the number of settlements of industrial disputes which were effected by direct negotiations between the employers and employees, or their representatives, thus shewing the greater facilities which have been adopted for the quick ventilation and ready settlement of grievances with the object of curtailing stoppages of work.

**4. Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement of a dispute is reached and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions

\* See particulars of causes of disputes, p. 115.

have been reached in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned, even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(i.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, 1913-1915.*—

In the following table comparative particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent upon the cessations of work, which were recorded for the Commonwealth during the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, classified under the adopted limits of duration.

**Duration of Industrial Disputes, in the Commonwealth, 1913-1915.**

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1913	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	£ 8,168
	1914	118	15,295	10,192	25,487	25,438	13,744
	1915	147	21,846	11,326	33,172	31,559	19,452
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1913	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
	1914	53	6,309	3,352	9,661	18,382	8,986
	1915	44	6,671	2,246	8,917	17,794	9,464
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1913	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
	1914	29	2,983	1,987	4,970	14,910	7,500
	1915	30	3,526	1,513	5,039	14,944	7,672
Over 3 days and less than one week (6 days) ..	1913	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
	1914	38	2,252	2,117	4,369	19,728	9,449
	1915	31	5,032	3,153	8,185	36,469	21,176
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1913	34	7,551	1,972	9,523	72,156	32,700
	1914	38	5,222	1,206	6,428	53,108	27,868
	1915	48	11,372	4,184	15,556	127,477	41,875
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1913	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	41,040
	1914	30	6,382	4,491	10,873	181,896	91,419
	1915	21	4,101	624	4,725	64,959	47,404
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1913	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
	1914	17	823	719	1,542	52,674	26,717
	1915	22	2,723	681	3,404	95,836	51,761
8 weeks and over ..	1913	12	889	336	1,225	153,211	67,632
	1914	14	3,807	3,912	7,719	724,259	365,545
	1915	15	1,734	560	2,294	194,187	100,829
Total ..	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633

From the above table it will be observed that during 1914 and again in 1915, the number of stoppages of work which lasted for one day or less increased out of proportion to the increase in the aggregate number of disputes. This factor, no doubt, materially influenced the reduction in the average duration of disputes which in 1913 equalled  $12\frac{1}{2}$  working days per worker involved, and in 1915  $7\frac{1}{4}$  working days. The presence of the abnormal figures for 1914 preclude any actual comparison between the results for that year and those of the preceding and succeeding years.

(ii.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory.*—

In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory of the number of disputes which commenced respectively during the years 1914 and 1915, and relative information, classified according to the adopted limits of duration. For comparative particulars for the year 1913 see Labour Report No. 5, page 77.

## Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1914 and 1915.

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wlth. Total.
1914.									
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less .. .. .	108	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	118
2 days and more than 1 day ..	35	11	3	1	2	1	..	..	53
3 days and more than 2 days ..	14	7	2	1	4	..	..	1	29
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	22	7	2	4	1	2	..	..	38
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	26	2	2	2	4	1	1	..	38
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	18	6	3	..	1	2	..	..	30
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	8	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	17
8 weeks and over .. .. .	4	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	14
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>337</b>

NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1 day and less .. .. .	24,570	289	249	75	304	..	..	..	25,487
2 days and more than 1 day ..	7,672	1,790	55	22	82	40	..	..	9,661
3 days and more than 2 days ..	2,561	2,129	47	52	125	..	..	56	4,970
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	2,364	674	542	725	26	38	..	..	4,369
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	4,734	908	278	51	299	108	50	..	6,428
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	9,949	480	301	..	16	127	..	..	10,873
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1,143	70	51	266	..	..	..	12	1,542
8 weeks and over .. .. .	3,288	711	163	..	3,557	..	..	..	7,719
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>56,281</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71,049</b>

NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1 day and less .. .. .	24,550	260	249	75	304	..	..	..	25,438
2 days and more than 1 day ..	14,604	3,380	110	44	164	80	..	..	18,382
3 days and more than 2 days ..	7,683	6,387	141	156	375	..	..	168	14,910
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	9,951	3,243	2,677	3,601	104	152	..	..	19,728
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	37,504	9,106	1,705	389	2,866	1,188	350	..	53,108
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	167,834	7,332	4,672	..	192	1,866	..	..	181,896
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	36,675	2,634	1,971	11,010	..	..	..	384	52,674
8 weeks and over .. .. .	538,147	51,764	14,178	..	120,170	..	..	..	724,259
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>836,948</b>	<b>84,106</b>	<b>25,703</b>	<b>15,275</b>	<b>124,175</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1,090,395</b>

1915.									
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less .. .. .	126	15	4	1	..	..	..	1	147
2 days and more than 1 day ..	36	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	44
3 days and more than 2 days ..	21	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	30
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	22	3	..	2	1	1	1	1	31
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	30	4	3	5	4	..	..	2	48
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	13	5	3	3	..	1	..	1	26
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	13	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	17
8 weeks and over .. .. .	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>358</b>

NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1 day and less .. .. .	31,579	1,003	431	120	..	..	..	39	33,172
2 days and more than 1 day ..	8,225	442	169	66	15	..	..	..	8,917
3 days and more than 2 days ..	4,053	418	359	209	..	..	..	..	5,039
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	6,097	674	..	415	12	900	20	67	8,185
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	11,115	3,182	278	262	619	..	..	100	15,556
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	4,227	344	390	51	..	22	..	35	5,069
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	2,260	..	428	360	..	..	..	12	3,060
8 weeks and over .. .. .	2,058	180	11	..	..	..	..	45	2,294
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>69,614</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>81,292</b>

NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1 day and less .. .. .	30,167	862	431	60	..	..	..	39	31,559
2 days and more than 1 day ..	16,410	884	338	132	30	..	..	..	17,794
3 days and more than 2 days ..	12,046	1,194	1,077	627	..	..	..	..	14,944
Over 3 days & less than 1 wk ..	26,822	2,696	..	2,075	28	4,500	80	268	36,469
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	85,302	33,775	1,854	1,896	4,010	..	..	640	127,477
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	58,213	6,115	5,121	687	..	308	..	630	71,074
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	65,273	..	9,628	14,400	..	..	..	420	89,721
8 weeks and over .. .. .	170,110	19,352	1,485	..	..	..	..	3,240	194,187
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>464,343</b>	<b>64,878</b>	<b>19,934</b>	<b>19,877</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>583,225</b>

(iii.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in classified Industrial Groups.*

—The foregoing particulars for the years 1914 and 1915 respectively are further analysed in the following tables, in so far as they relate to the industrial groups of industries.

**Industrial Disputes, Commenced during the Year 1914, according to Duration,  
Classified in Industrial Groups.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	LIMITS OF DURATION.								Total.
	1 Day and Less.	2 Days and more than 1 Day.	3 Days and more than 2 Days.	Over 3 Days and less than 6 Days.	1 Week and less than 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and less than 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and less than 8 Weeks.	8 Weeks and over.	
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	5
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	8	4	2	3	4	5	3	..	29
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	9
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
V. Books, printing, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
VI. Other manufacturing	..	2	..	4	3	3	1	1	14
VII. Building	..	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	16
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	96	30	13	14	17	7	5	4	186
IX. Railway & tramway services	3	4	5	3	3	2	1	2	23
X. Other land transport	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	6
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	3	4	..	2	1	..	..	1	11
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	5
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
XIV. Miscellaneous	2	4	7	5	5	2	2	1	28
ALL GROUPS	118	53	29	38	38	30	17	14	337

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	310	..	..	8	160	78	..	..	556
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	871	475	160	596	191	5,250	496	..	8,039
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	200	85	..	..	..	2,346	30	9	2,670
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
V. Books, printing, &c.	..	..	..	..	108	55	..	..	163
VI. Other manufacturing	..	88	..	874	434	56	41	42	1,535
VII. Building	..	10	30	25	148	87	292	3,729	4,321
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	23,468	8,273	4,163	1,769	4,739	2,460	554	3,359	48,785
IX. Railway & tramway services	123	294	376	107	306	256	108	424	1,994
X. Other land transport	40	14	..	526	..	..	..	..	580
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	66	123	..	300	81	..	..	112	682
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	65	24	12	..	220	..	38	359
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
XIV. Miscellaneous	307	234	217	152	261	65	21	6	1,263
ALL GROUPS	25,487	9,661	4,970	4,369	6,428	10,873	1,542	7,719	71,049

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	310	..	..	32	1,760	984	..	..	3,086
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	871	750	480	2,933	1,538	93,927	18,180	..	118,679
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	200	170	..	..	..	40,572	1,320	1,710	43,972
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
V. Books, printing, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,188	960	..	..	2,148
VI. Other manufacturing	..	176	..	3,827	3,052	892	1,353	4,368	13,668
VII. Building	..	20	90	100	1,352	1,164	11,835	126,320	140,881
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c.	23,468	15,851	12,489	7,620	39,461	34,913	15,230	549,693	698,725
IX. Railway & tramway services	123	543	1,128	459	1,879	4,054	3,888	32,236	44,310
X. Other land transport	20	28	..	2,564	..	..	..	..	2,612
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	66	246	..	1,470	729	..	..	6,272	8,783
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	130	72	48	..	3,500	..	3,192	6,942
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c.	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
XIV. Miscellaneous	307	468	651	675	2,149	930	868	468	6,516
ALL GROUPS	25,438	18,382	14,910	19,728	53,108	181,896	52,674	724,259	1,090,395

**Industrial Disputes, Commenced during the Year 1915, according to Duration,  
Classified in Industrial Groups.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	LIMITS OF DURATION.									Total.
	1 Day and Less.	2 Days and more than 1 Day.	3 Days and more than 2 Days.	Over 3 Days and less than 6 Days.	1 Week and less than 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and less than 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and less than 8 Weeks.	8 Weeks and over.		
NO. OF DISPUTES.										
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	7	
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	3	1	3	..	8	4	2	1	23	
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	5	1	1	..	3	2	..	1	14	
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
V. Other manufacturing ..	8	5	..	2	4	2	..	..	21	
VII. Building ..	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	8	
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	108	25	15	19	13	8	7	9	204	
IX. Railway & tramway services	6	3	5	4	10	2	2	1	33	
X. Other land transport ..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	7	
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	6	..	1	2	4	2	..	..	14	
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ..	..	2	6	2	..	4	1	1	2	
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	2	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	19	
ALL GROUPS .. ..	147	44	30	31	48	26	17	15	358	

NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.										
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	51	100	..	49	..	235	100	85	620	
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	85	67	142	..	2,352	151	203	16	3,016	
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	231	15	285	..	2,912	308	2	3	3,756	
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	205	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	565	
VI. Other manufacturing ..	2,629	714	..	650	1,950	1,280	..	..	7,223	
VII. Building .. ..	123	80	38	..	60	..	..	..	301	
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	28,209	6,401	3,836	6,056	3,521	2,650	1,546	2,096	54,315	
IX. Railway & tramway services	1,129	1,034	510	1,032	1,572	44	372	38	5,731	
X. Other land transport ..	261	..	..	57	29	127	..	..	474	
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	221	..	120	67	1,836	101	..	..	2,345	
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	..	85	..	100	..	28	..	213	
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	45	94	
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	28	506	23	274	1,224	173	400	11	2,639	
ALL GROUPS .. ..	33,172	8,917	5,039	8,185	15,556	5,069	3,060	2,294	81,292	

NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c.	51	200	..	196	..	3,290	4,100	6,545	14,382
II. Engineering, metal works, &c.	72	134	426	..	22,581	2,493	8,309	1,968	35,983
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c.	133	30	855	..	26,204	3,720	70	300	31,312
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c.	102	..	..	..	..	..	8,640	..	8,742
VI. Other manufacturing ..	2,044	1,428	..	2,600	13,970	18,908	..	..	38,950
VII. Building .. ..	123	120	114	..	444	..	..	..	801
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	28,136	12,798	11,395	27,207	28,453	35,388	42,841	17,153	357,757
IX. Railway & tramway services	562	2,068	1,530	4,841	11,415	636	14,820	9,110	44,982
X. Other land transport ..	261	..	..	261	280	1,651	..	..	2,453
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c.	161	..	300	268	11,190	1,631	..	..	13,550
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c.	..	..	255	..	600	..	756	..	1,611
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,313	3,240	4,553
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	18	1,012	69	1,096	12,240	3,357	8,872	1,485	28,149
ALL GROUPS .. ..	31,663	17,790	14,944	36,469	127,377	71,074	89,721	194,187	583,225

From the foregoing tables it will be observed that in each of the years specified the predominating influence of disputes involving a loss of time of two days and less is largely due to the frequency of short stoppages in the mining industry. Practically the whole of these short durations occurred in New South Wales in the Northern and Southern coalmining areas. Other reference to this distinctive feature is made in the preceding sub-section.

**5. Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—The object which is alleged (by the employers and on behalf of the employees) to have been the cause of a stoppage of work does not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention on either side. On occasions the alleged object is of a twofold character, in which case the claim which is fully or partially satisfied, and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) *Wages*; (2) *Hours of Labour*; (3) *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons*; (4) *Working Conditions*; (5) *Trade Unionism*; (6) *Sympathy*; and (7) *Other Causes*. The first five mentioned groups are subdivided in the following manner to meet varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

#### Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

##### 1. *Wages*.

- (a) For increase.
- (b) Against decrease.
- (c) System of payment.
- (d) Readjustment of rates.
- (e) Other wage questions.

##### 2. *Hours of Labour*.

- (a) For reduction.
- (b) Other questions concerning hours.

##### 3. *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons*.

- (a) Employment of women instead of men.
- (b) Employment of apprentices.
- (c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.

- (d) Against employment of certain officials.

- (e) Other questions concerning employment.

##### 4. *Working Conditions and Discipline*.

- (a) For change.
- (b) Against change.
- (c) Other.

##### 5. *Trade Unionism*.

- (a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
- (b) Other union questions.

##### 6. *Sympathy*.

##### 7. *Other Causes*.\*

In the following tables particulars in respect of the number of industrial disputes recorded for the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost are classified (under the adopted classification of causes) for each State and Territory in the Commonwealth:—

\* "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances, which mainly arise in connection with stoppages which are not concerted movements, in the coal-mining industry, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters that the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; or (d) to witness some amusement; and (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes which Commenced in 1914.\*

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wth Total.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase .. ..	15	10	10	7	5	2	..	1	50
(b) Against decrease ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(c) Other wage questions ..	50	6	2	1	6	1	..	1	67
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	7	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	13
(b) Other union questions ..	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	62	12	3	3	2	..	1	..	83
5. Working Conditions ..	62	4	2	..	2	2	..	..	72
6. Sympathy .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. Other Causes .. ..	19	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	21
Total .. ..	235	44	18	13	18	6	1	2	337

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase .. ..	4,475	517	1,273	466	462	157	..	12	7,362
(b) Against decrease ..	30	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	534
(c) Other wage questions ..	13,155	1,168	258	39	537	30	..	56	15,243
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction .. ..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	220
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	3,062	145	30	..	..	..	..	..	3,237
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	2,113	448	..	..	3,246	..	..	..	5,807
(b) Other union questions ..	909	656	..	..	28	..	..	..	1,593
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	11,106	3,051	95	451	110	..	50	..	14,863
5. Working Conditions ..	16,387	562	30	..	26	48	..	..	17,053
6. Sympathy .. ..	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675
7. Other Causes .. ..	4,369	..	..	15	..	78	..	..	4,462
Total .. ..	56,281	7,051	1,686	1,191	4,409	313	50	68	71,049

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase .. ..	49,449	3,185	18,968	2,071	23,324	2,070	..	384	99,451
(b) Against decrease ..	90	32,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,965
(c) Other wage questions ..	136,778	14,146	1,959	1,560	15,116	120	..	168	169,847
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction .. ..	..	..	..	9,240	..	..	..	..	9,240
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	13,250	2,285	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	16,855
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against Employment of non-unionists ..	5,323	2,160	..	..	85,237	..	..	..	92,720
(b) Other union questions ..	2,602	4,142	..	..	224	..	..	..	6,968
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	37,001	21,059	3,396	2,389	172	..	350	..	64,367
5. Working Conditions ..	579,761	4,254	60	..	102	112	..	..	584,289
6. Sympathy .. ..	2,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,125
7. Other Causes .. ..	10,569	..	..	15	..	984	..	..	11,568
Total .. ..	836,948	84,106	25,703	15,275	124,175	3,286	350	552	1,090,395

\* For corresponding particulars for the year 1913, see Labour Report No. 5, p. 78.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes which Commenced in 1915.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'with. Total.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	45	15	6	2	2	..	..	3	73
(b) Against decrease ..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	10
(c) Other wage questions	36	2	4	2	1	..	..	1	46
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
(b) Other disputes re hours	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	15	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	19
(b) Other union questions	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	54	7	4	7	1	1	1	1	76
5. Working Conditions ..	66	5	1	1	1	1	..	1	76
6. Sympathy ..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
7. Other Causes ..	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	27
TOTAL ..	272	38	17	15	6	2	1	7	358

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	14,275	3,490	771	46	134	..	..	67	18,783
(b) Against decrease ..	914	139	..	..	15	..	..	45	1,113
(c) Other wage questions	9,888	603	505	510	445	..	..	39	11,990
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	776	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	896
(b) Other disputes re hours	2,593	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,643
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	3,773	83	..	17	..	..	..	..	3,873
(b) Other union questions	3,678	11	50	..	..	..	..	..	3,739
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	10,470	1,174	427	733	40	900	20	80	13,844
5. Working Conditions ..	15,065	651	285	12	12	22	..	67	16,114
6. Sympathy ..	881	24	..	45	..	..	..	..	950
7. Other Causes ..	7,301	18	28	..	..	..	..	..	7,347
TOTAL ..	69,614	6,243	2,066	1,483	646	922	20	298	81,292

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	126,799	46,637	14,635	424	940	..	..	1,210	190,645
(b) Against decrease ..	7,598	1,687	..	..	30	..	..	3,240	12,555
(c) Other wage questions	112,516	2,328	753	15,300	2,670	..	..	39	133,606
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	776	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	836
(b) Other disputes re hours	23,362	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,374
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	30,807	83	..	255	..	..	..	..	31,145
(b) Other union questions	7,373	11	50	..	..	..	..	..	7,434
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	53,598	12,378	2,885	3,541	400	4,500	80	480	77,862
5. Working Conditions ..	79,163	1,628	855	72	28	308	..	268	82,322
6. Sympathy ..	5,683	96	..	225	..	..	..	..	6,004
7. Other Causes ..	16,668	18	756	..	..	..	..	..	17,442
TOTAL ..	464,343	64,878	19,934	19,877	4,068	4,808	80	5,237	583,225

It will be observed that "Wage" questions were responsible for the greatest number of industrial disputes in each of the years 1914 and 1915. The next important causes were "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons" and "Working Conditions and Discipline," followed by "Trade Unionism." "Other Causes" were responsible for 21 disputes in 1914, and 27 in 1915; in neither instance were the disputes of any considerable magnitude or duration.

6. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—The terms or conditions (as between the parties involved in an industrial dispute) upon which a resumption of work is agreed, are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. These terms or conditions when analysed in comparison with the alleged cause of the stoppage invariably come within one or other of the following four definitions, viz:—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) *In favour of workpeople*, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands or are substantially successful in obtaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) *In favour of employer*, when the demands of the employees are not conceded or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or of resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) *Indefinite*, in other cases, such, for example, as those in which employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connection with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The result of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some concrete demand, are also classed as "Indefinite," except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which they might ultimately benefit.

(i.) *Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth classed according to Causes and Results, 1914-1915.*—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth during the years 1914 and 1915, classified according to principal Cause and Result:—

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Causes and Results.\*

CAUSE.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1914.												
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase ..	21	16	13	..	3,468	1,733	2,161	..	44,602	18,674	36,175	..
(b) Against decrease ..	3	..	..	..	534	..	..	..	32,965	..	..	..
(c) Other wage questions ..	18	18	29	2	1,765	2,975	10,274	229	6,130	36,696	124,431	2,590
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction ..	..	1	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	9,240	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	..	5	7	1	..	1,192	2,015	30	..	3,726	11,809	1,320
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	10	1	1	1	2,607	70	3,039	91	5,963	70	85,030	1,657
(b) Other union questions ..	5	3	3	..	676	607	310	..	1,636	1,630	3,702	..
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..</b>	34	27	19	3	6,336	6,111	2,344	72	14,349	28,966	17,518	3,534
<b>Working Conditions ..</b>	20	21	31	..	4,392	4,086	8,575	..	21,376	19,141	543,772	..
<b>Sympathy ..</b>	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	675	..	..	..	2,125
<b>Other Causes ..</b>	7	6	7	1	1,446	1,248	1,678	90	2,974	1,676	6,828	90
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	118	98	110	11	21,224	18,242	30,396	1,187	129,995	119,819	829,265	11,316
1915.												
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase ..	44	15	9	5	13,879	1,452	2,238	1,224	142,321	30,283	16,613	1,428
(b) Against decrease ..	4	..	6	..	525	..	588	..	4,230	..	8,325	..
(c) Other wage questions ..	24	9	12	1	5,431	2,835	3,696	28	41,483	31,862	60,233	28
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction ..	2	..	..	1	522	..	..	374	462	..	..	374
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1	2	2	1	50	510	583	1,500	12	510	3,352	19,500
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	15	3	1	..	3,521	330	22	..	7,503	23,422	220	..
(b) Other union questions ..	8	2	6	..	1,335	301	2,103	..	1,703	325	5,406	..
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..</b>	39	21	13	3	6,542	3,397	2,856	1,039	16,425	24,287	32,375	4,775
<b>Working Conditions ..</b>	42	16	16	2	9,667	3,968	2,359	120	24,756	34,551	22,175	840
<b>Sympathy ..</b>	2	2	..	2	259	305	..	386	3,386	1,460	..	1,158
<b>Other Causes ..</b>	9	8	3	7	2,409	2,229	415	2,294	3,344	8,959	2,845	2,294
<b>Total ..</b>	190	78	68	22	44,140	15,327	14,860	6,965	245,625	155,659	151,544	30,397

\* For corresponding particulars 1913 see Labour Report No. 5, pp. 78-9.

In comparison with 1914 the results of disputes commenced during 1915 would appear to have been substantially more in favour of the employees. This characteristic would be borne out by a comparison of the results in the first column "in favour of workpeople" in the above tables. To these figures, however, should be added those under the third heading "Compromise." The whole of a demand made by a body of employees may not be conceded, but so much may be agreed upon between the disputants that the compromise actually represents a substantial concession, and for practical purposes the result might be classified as

being in favour of the workpeople. In some instances one only of two demands is conceded, which might rightly be termed a compromise, but the result would be influenced by the character of the concession. If the claim conceded related to the principal cause, the result would be taken as in favour of the workpeople.

(ii.) *Results of Industrial Disputes in each State, 1914 and 1915.*—The following table shews for each State and Territory the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost through disputes which commenced during the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, classified according to Results:—

**Industrial Disputes in each State, Classified according to Results, 1914 and 1915.**

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1914.												
New South Wales	79	76	74	6	18,013	13,970	23,222	1,076	85,624	74,927	671,645	4,752
Victoria ..	21	7	15	1	2,205	2,801	2,035	10	39,328	16,400	28,108	270
Queensland ..	4	5	1	4	113	654	818	101	1,284	14,791	3,334	6,294
South Australia ..	5	7	1	..	400	739	52	..	1,676	13,443	156	..
Western Australia	5	2	11	..	365	22	4,022	..	563	90	123,522	..
Tasmania ..	3	..	3	..	116	..	197	..	1,136	..	2,150	..
Northern Territory	1	1	..	..	12	56	..	..	384	168	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	350	..
Total, C'wealth	118	98	110	11	21,224	18,242	30,396	1,187	129,995	119,819	829,265	11,316
1915.												
New South Wales	143	55	53	21	37,421	13,280	11,976	6,937	165,206	137,539	131,229	30,369
Victoria ..	22	9	6	1	4,000	1,240	975	28	46,497	12,145	6,208	28
Queensland ..	11	5	1	..	1,594	393	79	..	15,200	3,411	1,323	..
South Australia ..	5	6	4	..	761	294	428	..	15,687	1,844	2,346	..
Western Australia	4	..	2	..	189	..	457	..	1,370	..	2,698	..
Tasmania ..	1	..	1	..	22	..	900	..	308	..	4,500	..
Northern Territory	4	2	1	..	153	100	45	..	1,357	640	3,240	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	80	..	..
Total, C'wealth ..	190	78	68	22	44,140	15,327	14,860	6,965	245,625	155,659	151,544	30,397

**7. Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes.**—Methods of settlement, i.e., the means adopted, whereby the parties to an industrial dispute or their representatives are either brought into active negotiations or other steps are taken to bring about a termination of the dispute, and a consequent resumption of work, are very varied, but for the purposes of statistical classification may be confined within the following six main headings, viz.:—

- (i.) By negotiations.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi.) By other methods.

The first three main headings are further divided as follows:—

- (i.) By negotiations—
  - (a) Direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives.
  - (b) By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicate some definite action taken to arrive at a settlement of the issue or issues in an industrial dispute which involves a cessation of work. The sixth "Other Methods" is more or less indefinite, and synchronises with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, without any cause for the stoppages being necessarily made known officially to the management.

In the following tables the number of disputes, number of work-people involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes commenced during the years 1914 and 1915, respectively, are classified for each State and Territory of the Commonwealth according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement:—

#### Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes Commenced in 1914.\*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wlth.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	175	36	9	7	15	4	..	1	247
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	7	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	11
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	14	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	17
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	5
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	8	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	16
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	24	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	30
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>337</b>

\* For corresponding particulars for the year 1913, see Labour Report No. 5, page 83.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes Commenced in 1914—continued

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'with.
NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives	38,803	6,345	538	871	1,348	243	..	56	48,204
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	7,545	435	..	24	..	..	50	..	8,054
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	253	..	509	8	..	..	..	..	770
By reference to Board or Court	3,958	79	..	220	3,039	..	..	12	7,308
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	81	54	..	..	..	70	..	..	205
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out</b>	428	75	91	29	6	..	..	..	629
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently</b>	10	42	34	..	..	..	..	..	86
<b>By other Methods</b>	5,203	21	514	39	16	..	..	..	5,793
<b>TOTAL</b>	56,281	7,051	1,686	1,191	4,409	313	50	68	71,049

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives	669,634	76,470	11,349	4,037	39,055	3,086	..	168	803,799
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	124,295	3,490	..	96	..	..	350	..	128,231
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1,623	..	2,545	88	..	..	..	..	4,256
By reference to Board or Court	24,835	1,580	..	9,240	85,030	..	..	..	120,685
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	729	108	..	..	..	200	..	384	1,421
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out</b>	2,055	400	1,651	254	42	..	..	..	4,402
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently</b>	80	1,806	1,760	..	..	..	..	..	3,646
<b>By other Methods</b>	13,697	252	8,398	1,560	48	..	..	..	23,955
<b>TOTAL</b>	836,948	84,106	25,703	15,275	124,175	3,286	350	552	1,090,395

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives	333,053	36,239	5,233	1,944	24,795	1,367	..	98	402,729
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	64,325	1,690	..	40	..	..	170	..	66,225
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	812	..	1,000	29	..	..	..	..	1,841
By reference to Board or Court	13,121	627	..	4,760	45,700	..	..	..	64,208
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	370	..	..	..	..	92	..	250	712
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out</b>	961	180	796	114	25	..	..	..	2,076
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently</b>	26	780	845	..	..	..	..	..	1,651
<b>By other Methods</b>	6,988	103	3,873	790	32	..	..	..	11,786
<b>TOTAL</b>	419,656	39,619	11,747	7,677	70,552	1,459	170	348	551,288

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes commenced in 1915.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wlth.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	199	26	10	8	3	1	1	6	254
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	18	6	..	2	2	1	..	..	29
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	9
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	46	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	55
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	272	38	17	15	6	2	1	7	358

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	47,842	2,649	1,127	869	557	900	20	278	54,242
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	3,610	2,361	..	128	49	22	..	..	6,170
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	60	1,055	400	..	..	..	..	..	1,515
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	715	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	815
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	2,840	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	2,919
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	8	40	103	54	..	..	..	..	205
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	14,339	138	257	432	40	..	..	20	15,226
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	69,614	6,243	2,066	1,483	646	922	20	298	81,292

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	312,718	35,070	6,907	16,775	3,298	4,500	80	5,077	384,425
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	39,247	16,021	..	180	370	308	..	..	56,126
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	60	11,605	8,872	..	..	..	..	..	20,537
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	15,218	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	15,418
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	25,560	..	1,323	..	..	..	..	..	26,883
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	355	84	502	592	..	..	..	..	1,533
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	19,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,600
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	51,585	2,098	2,130	2,330	400	..	..	160	58,703
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	464,343	64,878	19,934	19,877	4,068	4,808	80	5,237	583,225

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes commenced in 1915—*continued*.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wlth.
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
<b>Negotiations—</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	165,533	15,299	3,404	12,879	1,860	2,000	55	2,260	203,290
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	19,699	6,626	..	115	174	174	..	..	26,788
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	18	5,534	4,280	..	..	..	..	..	9,832
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	7,596	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	7,716
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	8,050	..	472	..	..	..	..	..	8,522
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>									
people on Strike or Locked out .. ..	195	46	325	325	..	..	..	..	891
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	10,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,500
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	28,731	971	904	1,123	260	..	..	105	32,094
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	240,322	28,476	9,505	14,442	2,294	2,174	55	2,365	299,633

From the results set out in the foregoing tables in this sub-section it will be seen that direct negotiations between representatives of the employers and employees formed the most popular method for arriving at a settlement of the matters at issue and approximately accounted for the termination of 70 per cent. of the industrial disputes in each of the years 1914 and 1915. During the year 1915 there was, however, a decided increase in the number of disputes in which it was necessary to have the intervention and assistance of a third party (not being an official or a nominee under the Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts) in the capacity of arbitrator.

## SECTION XII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

**General.**—As there is considerable diversity in the scope of the functions and operations of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment, information in regard to these matters is summarised in the following paragraphs:—

(i.) *Registration of Applicants for Employment.* (a)—*New South Wales.*—Applications for work are registered under a card system, and are recorded under three headings, viz., 1st, first-class skilled tradesmen; 2nd, all first-class labourers, skilled and unskilled; and

3rd, all applicants for employment who cannot be classified under either the first or second heading. On each card are entered the name and occupation of the applicant for work, the name of his employer, and the duration of his employment, together with a report on his efficiency, while, on the cards appertaining to the second and third groups, particulars are also entered in regard to advances and refunds of travelling expenses. All applicants, with the exception of those registered for Government employment, must report monthly while unemployed, and if any applicant fail to do so, it is assumed that he is no longer in need of employment, and his card is removed from the live registrations. (b) *Victoria*.—Applicants for work, if residing in the metropolitan area, are required to apply personally, while those in country districts may apply in writing. Registration in the metropolitan area remains good for one month, and in country districts for three months, unless the applicant is engaged prior to the expiration of these periods. At the end of these respective periods re-registration is necessary. (c) *Queensland*.—Workers seeking employment are registered on cards, and a small card is given to the worker to shew that he is registered. The latter card must be renewed monthly, but in practice it is found that workers call at the agencies until a suitable place is found for them. (d) *South Australia*.—Each applicant for work receives a card, with his registration number, and is required to re-register each month. (e) *Western Australia*.—Applicants for work are registered once in each financial year. In each month an applicant calling for work is given a new card, but he retains the same registration number throughout the year. The date of renewal of the card each month is shewn in the register. (f) *Tasmania*.—The name of an applicant for work remains on the register either until employment has been found or it is known that the applicant has left Hobart.

(ii.) *Registration of Applications from Employers*.—In all the States, with the exception of Tasmania, applications from employers for workers are kept on the books until either filled or withdrawn. In South Australia and Western Australia, however, it is usual for an employer to give a time limit within which the vacancy can be filled. In Tasmania no list of applications from employers is kept, but communications are sent to Government departments or persons likely to require workers, whenever an application is made by a worker for employment.

(iii.) *Immigrants*.—The only States in which the Government Employment Bureaux deal systematically and comprehensively with the employment of immigrants are Victoria and Western Australia; in New South Wales, however, youths arriving in connection with the Dreadnought farm-training scheme are passed through the Bureau in that State. In the other States, the finding of employment for immigrants is not part of the regular work of the Labour Bureaux, although many immigrants not placed by the Immigration Agents are found employment through the Bureaux. In all the States, except Victoria, immigrants who obtain situations through the agency of the Labour Bureaux, are included in the statistical returns published herein.

They are not included in the returns furnished by the Victorian Bureau, as they are regarded as not coming under the ordinary return of unemployed. Details as to the proportion which immigrants bear to the total number of persons who are found situations through the Labour Bureaux are not available, except for Western Australia, where about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number of those who obtain employment through the Bureau are immigrants.

(iv.) *Labour for Government and Public Works.* (a)—*New South Wales.*—Men required by the Department of Public Works and Government Departments are generally supplied by the Labour Bureau. (b) *Victoria.*—Casual labourers, both skilled and unskilled, are engaged through the Bureau for the Railway, Public Works, and other Government Departments. The approximate average percentage of persons engaged for such works is about 80 per cent. of the total number of engagements. (c) *Queensland.*—Practically the only Government employment which is secured through the Labour Bureau is on Railway Construction Works, which are carried out by day labour. (d) *South Australia.*—All labour, skilled or otherwise, required by the State Departments, is provided by the Labour Bureau. Approximately 85 per cent. of the positions filled are on Government works. (e) *Western Australia.*—The Public Works Department at times applies for workers, but the number engaged amounts to only about 8 per cent. of the whole. (f) *Tasmania.*—No special arrangement is made for Government work, but men are placed from time to time with the Public Works Department.

(v.) *Domestic Servants and Other Female Workers.*—In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, but not in South Australia, the Labour Bureaux deal with applications for employment from domestic servants and other female workers. In Victoria, although immigrant domestic servants are dealt with, they are not included in the return. In Tasmania the Bureau does not ordinarily deal with female applicants for work, but it is occasionally able to place them.

(vi.) *Assistance by means of Advances of Travelling Expenses, etc., to Workers engaged through the Bureaux.* (a)—*New South Wales.*—In the case of men proceeding to Government Works, rail or steamer tickets, if required, are granted in accordance with the various awards governing such employment. Where an award does not include payment for fares for travelling, and in cases where workers go to private employment, railway or steamer fares are advanced if repayment is guaranteed by some responsible person. (b) *Victoria.*—Railway fares are advanced. (c) *Queensland.*—Railway passes are granted at half rates, if the worker authorises his employer to deduct such half fare as a first charge upon his earnings; the balance of the fare is paid by the Department of Labour. Steamer and coach fares are only issued on the production of satisfactory written personal guarantees. (d) *South Australia.*—The fares of men engaged by the Government are advanced by the Labour Exchange, debited to the department concerned, and deducted from the wages of the men. If the work does not last for over two months the men are entitled to a refund of the amount deducted. Fares are advanced to workers going to private employment, on condition that an approved

guarantee of repayment is given. (e) *Western Australia*.—The Bureau advances railway fares only. (f) *Tasmania*.—No provision exists for giving advances, but in necessitous cases special application is made for concession tickets.

(vii.) *Assistance by means of Advances of Travelling Expenses to Workers not engaged through the Bureaux.* (a)—*New South Wales*.—Railway and steamer tickets are advanced, provided the repayment thereof is guaranteed by the employer or some responsible person. Workers obtaining such advances are included in the returns. (b) *Victoria*.—Railway fares are advanced where circumstances justify it. Workers receiving such advances are not included in the returns. (c) *Queensland*.—Advances are made on terms similar to those for workers engaged through the Bureau, but the concession of half railway rates is not granted. Such workers are included in the returns. (d) *South Australia*.—Fares are advanced on a guarantee being given by an approved guarantor. Workers not engaged through the Bureau who receive advances are not included in the returns. (e) *Western Australia*.—Only railway fares are advanced to men engaged outside the Bureau, but not to men engaged through private registry offices. Men receiving advances are included in the returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—No provision exists for granting advances.

(viii.) *Other Functions of the Bureaux* (a)—*New South Wales*.—In this State there are 43 branches of the Labour Bureau in country towns. In addition to acting as an employment agency, the Bureau undertakes the following:—1, Provision of rabbit traps, tents, blankets, etc., on receipt of a satisfactory guarantee of repayment; 2, the management of an agricultural training farm for youths; 3, the management of a pig, poultry, vegetable and flower farm for destitute men; 4, provision of food to destitute families which have adult male wage-earner. The latter is offered work for three days at the Depot, where he is housed and fed and, on the conclusion of his three days' work, given an order for 7s. 6d. worth of goods. (b) *Victoria*.—Agencies of the Bureau are established at police stations in 63 country towns. (c) *Queensland*.—Every Clerk of Petty Sessions throughout the State is a labour agent, except in the larger towns, where a special officer is stationed. (d) *South Australia*.—Branches of the Labour Exchange are established throughout the State. Where labour is required for carrying out any public work, and more than the requisite number of suitable men present themselves, preference is given to married men with families. (e) *Western Australia*.—There are branches of the Labour Bureau in the more important country towns. Married men, if suitable, are given preference over single men. (f) *Tasmania*.—At present the Labour Bureau has no branches, but probably the use of municipal offices in different centres will be included in the reorganising scheme which is being considered.

2. *Applications and Positions Filled in Each State.*—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers and the number of positions filled during the years 1914 and 1915, tabulated from information furnished quarterly to this Bureau by the Employment Bureaux of the various States. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment in 1914 was

123,607, and in 1915 111,339, as against 45,881 applications from employers for workers in 1914, and 21,270 in 1915, while 37,365 positions were filled in 1914, and 39,089 in 1915. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 83,876 applications for employment, and 35,312 positions filled.

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, during the years 1914 and 1915.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions Filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
1914.							
New South Wales .. .. .	15,535	15,127	15,127	1,499	12,529	14,028	10,876*
Victoria .. .. .	2,395	41,722	57,257	..	8,302	8,302	8,302
Queensland .. .. .	3,611	9,620	12,015	879	7,524	8,403	6,193*
South Australia .. .. .	1,148	17,573	21,184	..	4,988	4,988	4,988*
Western Australia .. .. .	1	16,715	17,863	899	9,154	10,053	6,899
Tasmania .. .. .		160	161	..	107	107	107
Commonwealth .. .. .	22,690	100,917	123,607	3,277	42,604	45,881	37,365
1915.							
New South Wales .. .. .	6,944	16,582	16,582	295	13,124	13,419	10,621*
Victoria .. .. .	629	34,895	41,839	†	†	†	7,883
Queensland .. .. .	821	15,086	15,715	75	7,677	7,752	6,874*
South Australia .. .. .	681	21,766	22,587	†	†	†	8,757*
Western Australia .. .. .	..	13,624	14,305	†	†	†	4,860
Tasmania .. .. .		311	311	..	99	99	94
Commonwealth .. .. .	9,075	102,264	111,339	†370	†20,900	†21,270	39,089

\* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureaux, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of these institutions. † Not available.  
 ‡ Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See remarks in Sub-Sec. 1, par. 1 hereof.)

The above figures shew that in each of the States the applications for employment through the free employment bureaux were in excess of the positions filled, the surplus occurring mainly in Victoria, and to a less extent in South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland. The table in the next Sub-section shews that the over-supply of labour was most marked among general labourers, railway and tramway services, and the building and engineering, metal works, etc., groups.

### 3. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.

—The following table furnishes particulars, classified according to industrial groups, for the years 1914 and 1915 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux.

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Groups, 1914 and 1915.**

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.¶
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Notified during Year.	Total.	
1914							
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	300	1,142	1,442	2	286	288	273
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . .	1,903	6,112	8,015	14	1,148	1,162	1,113
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	21	428	449	14	163	177	133
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	5	195	200	132	172	304	66
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	129	380	509	69	136	205	75
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	24	188	212	..	39	39	39
VII. Building . . . . .	2,105	9,961	12,066	17	4,093	4,110	3,985
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	59	742	801	39	506	545	503
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	5,171	22,773	27,944	500	8,878	9,378	8,005
X. Other Land Transport . .	10	312	322	1	74	75	69
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	101	308	409	..	12	12	12
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc.¶ . . . .	697	7,652	8,349	731	6,979	7,710	5,551
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	91	7,572	7,663	1,187	5,527	6,714	3,510
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous§ . .	12,074	43,152	55,226	571	14,591	15,162	14,031
TOTAL . . . . .	22,690	100,917	123,607	3,277	42,604	45,881	37,365
1915.							
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	**	**	**	†	†	†	§§
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . .	173	1,950	2,123	1	375	376	471
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	18	397	415	..	154	154	151
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	1	159	160	..	60	60	38
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	49	341	390	..	33	33	59
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	1	182	183	..	108	108	84
VII. Building . . . . .	1,453	12,684	14,137	28	2,419	2,447	3,277
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	12	740	752	..	586	586	680
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	1,300	23,413	24,713	200	5,874	6,074	12,611
X. Other Land Transport . .	..	225	225	..	33	33	41
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	31	213	244	..	42	42	43
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc.¶ . . . .	61	5,571	5,632	41	2,237	2,278	3,506
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	14	6,636	6,650	88	3,295	3,383	3,480
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous.§ . .	4,327	37,200	41,527	12	5,330	5,342	11,273
TOTAL†† . . . . .	9,075	102,264	111,339	370	20,900	21,270	39,089

\* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ¶ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. ¶ Including persons in New South Wales, who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. \*\* Exclusive of males in Western Australia. † Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. †† Inclusive of males in Western Australia. §§ Exclusive of males in Western Australia during the first half-year of 1915.

It will be seen that in 1914 out of a total of 123,607 applicants for employment, 37,365, or 30 per cent., obtained positions, while in 1915 out of 111,339 applicants, 39,089, or 35 per cent., obtained positions. In 1913 the percentage was 42.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that there is considerable diversity in the nature and scope of the work ordinarily carried out by the Bureaux in the various States. For example in the three States (*viz.*, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia) in which certain Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the number of applications for employment in some of the industrial groups is naturally large in comparison with the number in the same groups in the other three States. Thus practically the whole of the positions filled in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) were in the three States, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. Of the positions filled in this group no less than 2939 in 1914, and 2915 in 1915, or 84 per cent. in each year, were for female domestic workers, the whole of which were filled in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. These are the only States which make special provisions for female domestics.

**4. Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females.**—Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1914, 117,169, or 94.8 per cent., were by males, and 6438, or 5.2 per cent., by females. Of the latter, 5925 were registered in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), and of these 2623 were registered in New South Wales, 3041 in Western Australia, and 257 in Queensland. During the year 1914 34,283, or 91.7 per cent. of the positions filled were for males, and 3082, or 8.3 per cent., for females.

In 1915, of the total number of registrations for employment, 104,977, or 94.3 per cent., were by males, and 6362, or 5.7 per cent., by females. Of the latter 5619 was registered in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), and of these 4487 were registered in New South Wales, 210 in Queensland, and 922 in Western Australia. During the same year 35,817, or 91.6 per cent. of the positions filled were for males, and 3272, or 8.4 per cent., for females.

For every 1000 applications for employment from male workers, there were 293 positions filled in 1914, and 341 in 1915, while for every 1000 applications for female workers, 479 positions were filled in 1914, and 514 in 1915. The corresponding numbers of positions filled in 1913 were 410 for male, and 677 for female workers.

The following table gives particulars (for male and female workers separately) of the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled. Nearly the whole of the operations in connection with female labour were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.):—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Notified during Year.	Total.	
Males .. .. 1914	22,665	94,504	117169	2,148	37,788	39,936	34,283
1915	9,075	95,902	104977	357	17,778	18,135	35,817
Females .. .. 1914	25	6,413	6,438	1,129	4,816	5,945	3,082
1915	..	6,362	6,362	13	3,122	3,135	3,272
TOTAL .. .. 1914	22,690	100917	123607	3,277	42,604	45,881	37,365
1915	9,075	102264	111339	370	20,900	21,270	39,089

## SECTION XIII.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1908, and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

**Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants to the end of the Year 1915.**

Particulars.	To end of 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	660,065	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	20,805	5,796	837,220

During the seven years 1909 to 1915, inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 25,308 per annum. During the year 1914, a total number of 20,805 arrived, as against 37,445 for the preceding year, a reduction of 44 per cent., and during 1915 the number of immigrants was 5796, or a reduction of 72 per cent.

2. **Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, 1914 and 1915.**—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the years 1914 and 1915.

**Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
1914.							
Selected ..	2,641	5,071	697	233	554	..	9,196
Nominated ..	4,014	2,425	3,399	411	1,175	185	11,609
TOTAL ..	6,655	7,496	4,096	644	1,729	185	20,805
1915.							
Selected ..	374	977	500	..	100	..	1,951
Nominated ..	1,321	747	1,099	79	535	64	3,845
Total ..	1,695	1,724	1,599	79	635	64	5,796

During the year 1913, the total number of selected immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 11,586, and of nominated immigrants 25,859, hence the 1914 figures for the former shew a reduction of 21 per cent., and for the latter of 45 per cent., and the 1915 figures are 79 per cent. for the former, and 67 per cent. for the latter, lower than those for 1914.

**3. Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1914 and 1915.**—In the following table particulars are given of selected and nominated immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1914 and 1915.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

1914.						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	7	1	8	81	3	84
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. . . . .	28	..	28	227	20	247
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	12	1	13	103	37	140
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . . .	12	3	15	103	217	325
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	3	..	3	34	11	45
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	5	1	6	62	58	120
VII. Building . . . . .	18	..	18	188	..	188
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . . .	10	..	10	100	..	100
IX. Rail and Tramway Services . . . . .	4	..	4	42	..	42
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	10	..	10	74	..	74
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	2	..	2	7	..	7
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . . . .	5,731	9	5,740	480	2	482
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	3	1,783	1,791	72	799	871
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous . . . . .	85	20	105	776	187	963
Dependants, Adults . . . . .	101	624	725	347	3,046	3,393
" Children under 12 years . . . . .	381	337	718	2,336	2,192	4,528
TOTAL . . . . .	6,412	2,784	9,196	5,037	6,572	11,609

1915.						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	2	..	2	10	1	11
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. . . . .	3	..	3	39	2	41
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	17	18	35
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	20	68	88
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	7	3	10
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	..	..	..	15	19	34
VII. Building . . . . .	2	..	2	33	..	33
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	31	..	31
IX. Rail and Tramway Services . . . . .	..	..	..	7	..	7
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	1	..	1	13	..	13
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	3
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . . . .	499	2	501	94	3	97
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	13	981	994	10	357	367
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous . . . . .	12	3	15	209	102	311
Dependants, Adults . . . . .	29	170	199	160	1,129	1,289
" Children under 12 years . . . . .	126	108	234	769	706	1,475
TOTAL . . . . .	697	1,264	1,951	1,437	2,408	3,845

The following are some details as to the numbers and proportions of the various classes, etc., of assisted immigrants in the two years, 1914 and 1915:—

	1914.	1915.
Total number of Assisted Immigrants .. .. .	20,805	5,796
Number of Dependants .. .. .	9,364	3,197
Percentage of Dependants .. .. .	45%	55%
Number of Adult Workers, Selected Males .. .. .	5,930	532
"                    "                    Females .. .. .	1,823	986
"                    "                    Nominated Males .. .. .	2,354	508
"                    "                    Females .. .. .	1,334	573
Number of Selected Adult Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	5,731	499
Percentage of Selected Adult Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	96%	94%
Number of Selected Adult Females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	1,788	981
Percentage of Selected Adult Females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	98%	99%
Number of Nominated Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	480	94
Percentage of Nominated Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	20%	18%
Number of Nominated Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	799	357
Percentage of Nominated Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	60%	62%

#### SECTION XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigation.**—It has been found impracticable at the present stage to extend the scope of these investigations to all industrial accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and the particulars given in this section relate only to such accidents as are reported to various State authorities under the provisions of Acts relating to factories, mines, boilers, scaffolding and lifts. Since statutory provisions do not exist in all the States for the reporting of accidents of the nature indicated, and even in those States in which such provisions exist they do not in all cases extend to the whole State, the following tabular statement has been compiled in order to shew the localities to which these provisions apply in the several States:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Localities in each State to which Statutory Provisions relating to the Reporting of Accidents apply.**

STATE.	COMPULSORY REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS—				
	In Factories.	In Mines.	Other Machinery and Boilers.	Scaffolding.	Lifts.
N.S.W. ..	Metropolitan, Newcastle, Western, Goulburn, Albury and Broken Hill Districts.	(Applies to all Miners coming under Provisions of Miners' Accident Relief Act—about 30,000 out of 37,000 Miners included).	*	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.
Victoria ..	Whole State.	Whole State.	Boilers, Whole State. Machinery, no provision.	*	Whole State.
Queensland ..	Metropolitan and 12 other proclaimed towns.	Whole State.	Whole State.	Whole State.	*
S. Australia ..	Metropolitan Area.	Whole State.	Boilers, Whole State. Machinery, no provision.	Metropolitan Area.	Metropolitan Area.
W. Australia ..	Central and South Western Divisions.	Whole State.	Same as Factories.	*	*
Tasmania ..	Whole State.	Whole State.	Northern, North-Eastern, North-Western, Western and Southern Districts.	*	*

\* No provision for compulsory reporting of accidents.

**2. Number of Accidents Reported in each State during the years 1914 and 1915.**—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days, in each State under the Acts referred to in the preceding paragraph:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
No. of Fatal Accidents	1914 61 1915 53	26 23	25 17	3 9	31 31	13 11	159 144
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 Days	1914 3,238 1915 2,811	367 401	384 517	84 97	763 980	76 77	4,912 4,883

It will be seen that the largest number of accidents—both fatal and other—occurred in New South Wales; 38 per cent. of the fatal, and 66 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents having taken place in that State in 1914, and 37 and 57 per cent., respectively, in 1915.

**3. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the years 1914 and 1915.**—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the years 1914 and 1915.**

Industrial Group	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
1914.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	280	VII. Building and Scaf- folding .. ..	14	27
II. Engineering, etc. . .	5	253	VIII. Mining .. ..	112	3,937
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	6	116	IX. Lifts .. ..	5	4
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	37	X. Miscellaneous ..	2	21
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	90			
VI. Other Manufacturing	11	147			
			TOTAL .. ..	159	4,912
1915.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	5	224	VII. Building and Scaf- folding .. ..	8	15
II. Engineering, etc. . .	5	296	VIII. Mining .. ..	104	3,878
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	5	113	IX. Lifts .. ..	8	9
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	96	X. Miscellaneous ..	1	8
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	79			
VI. Other Manufacturing	8	165			
			TOTAL .. ..	144	4,883

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, which was responsible in 1914 for 112, or 70 per cent., of the fatal, and 3937, or 80 per cent., of the non-fatal accidents, and in 1915 for 104, or 72 per cent., of the fatal, and 3878, or 79 per cent., of the non-fatal accidents.

**4. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.**—The particulars regarding mining accidents in the different States are obtained from various sources, a brief summary of which follows:—(a) *New South Wales*.—Returns of all accidents to persons employed in or about mines subject to the Miners' Relief Act are furnished by the Secretary of the Miners' Accident Relief Board. The Chief Inspector of Factories also furnishes returns of accidents occurring in smelting works (other than those directly connected with mines), which are registered as factories. (b) *Victoria*.—Returns of accidents are furnished by the Mines Department, with the exception of those occurring in a few metallurgical works, which are registered as factories, and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspector of Factories. (c) *Queensland*.—In this State returns are furnished by the Chief Inspector of Mines. (d) *South Australia*.—All particulars as to accidents in and about mines are furnished by the Chief Registrar of Mines. (e) *Western Australia*.—The State Mining Engineer sends particulars, and in cases of accidents occurring with machinery or boilers, the Chief Inspector of Machinery also furnishes returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—All information is obtained from the Chief Inspector of Mines.

**5. Classification of Mining Accidents.**—In the following tables are given particulars of mining accidents occurring in each State during 1914 and 1915, shewing in which class of mining (metalliferous or coal) they occurred, also the causes of such accidents:—

**Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State.\***  
**1914.**

**A.—Fatal Accidents.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	9	..	..	..	2	11
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	10	2	4	..	8	4	28
"    "    Falling down ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	7	..	4	1	3	1	16
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	2	1	..	..	1	16
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion .. .. .	2	2	..	..	4	..	8
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	..	..	..	2	2	7
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.—</b> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	12	2	..	..	..	..	14
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	..	3	..	..	..	5
1. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	42	17	12	1	28	12	112

**B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
2. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	7	3	4	..	10	3	27
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	62	8	15	1	79	8	173
"    "    Falling Down ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	17	1	1	1	3	5	28
Other Accidents .. .. .	460	8	92	..	328	25	913
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion .. .. .	15	5	2	..	22	2	46
Other Accidents .. .. .	179	1	13	..	111	20	324
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b> .. .. .	29	2	97	..	90	..	218
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	6	1	1	..	..	..	8
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	376	11	12	..	11	..	410
Other Accidents .. .. .	1,305	31	20	..	68	2	1,426
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion .. .. .	17	5	..	..	..	..	22
Other Accidents .. .. .	319	4	7	..	11	..	341
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	2,792	80	264	2	734	65	3,937

\* The figures relating to Mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Department, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by, the various authorities.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State—*continued.*

1915.

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	1	2	1	5	..	10
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	5	2	3	..	8	2	20
"    "    Falling down ..	3	..	1	2	4	1	11
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	2	1	3	..	5	2	13
Other Accidents .. .. .							
<b>Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	1	1	..	1	2	7
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. .. .	12	1	2	..	1	..	16
Other Accidents .. .. .	7	..	..	..	1	..	8
<b>2. Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>104</b>

## B.—Non-Fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	4	4	9	..	17	1	35
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	55	15	8	..	100	8	186
"    "    Falling down ..	27	..	1	..	7	..	35
"    "    Shafts, etc. ..	396	10	211	..	505	31	1,153
Other Accidents .. .. .							
<b>2. Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	6	1	4	..	4	1	16
Other Accidents .. .. .	153	6	81	..	111	25	376
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	4	1	1	..	15	..	21
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. .. .	364	9	7	..	1	..	381
Other Accidents .. .. .	1,034	8	13	..	58	2	1,115
<b>2. Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents .. .. .	322	4	10	..	16	..	352
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3,878</b>

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that in 1914, 90 of the fatal, and 1729 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, as against 22 fatal and 2208 non-fatal accidents in connection with coal mining. In the year 1915, the number of fatal accidents in connection with metalliferous mining was 71, and non-fatal accidents 2001, as against 33 fatal and 1877 non-fatal accidents, in connection with coal-mining.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1914 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year 1914 being 91 fatal and 2986 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 21 fatal and 951 non-fatal accidents above ground. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 82 fatal and 2927 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 22 fatal and 951 non-fatal accidents above ground.

#### 6. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.—

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1914 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed. Comparative figures for 1915 are not yet available.

#### Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1914.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	1.43	0.85	43.96	101.26	1.12	74.51
Victoria .. ..	1.41	1.42	2.62	37.01	1.41	6.62
Queensland .. ..	1.14	1.35	28.52	17.96	1.19	26.19
South Australia ..	0.24	..	0.47	..	0.24	0.47
Western Australia ..	2.21	..	50.83	173.33	2.13	55.71
Tasmania .. ..	2.61	..	13.72	13.16	2.53	13.71
COMMONWEALTH ..	1.57	0.91	30.06	90.92	1.36	48.13

### SECTION XV.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to—(i) Trade Unionism, (ii.) Unemployment, (iii.) Price-indexes, and (iv.) Industrial Disputes. As will appear from the following paragraphs, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as there is ordinarily a considerable lack of uniformity in the methods adopted for collection, and in the field covered by the returns. It is now becoming more widely recognised that in certain questions of this nature—such for example as variations in prices and unemployment—underlying causes and events in one country are reflected in other countries, and that these questions can be studied adequately only on an international basis. Hence it follows that a greater degree of co-ordination in these matters is necessary before any wholly satisfactory examination can be made as to industrial activity and economic conditions, either relative or absolute. In this connection the efforts of the International Unemployment Association and the proposals for an International Commission to investigate the question of prices and cost of living may be mentioned.

2. **Trade Unions.**—In the absence of any comprehensive definition applicable to all countries as to what constitutes a trade union, the principle has been followed, as far as possible, of including in the subjoined table all such associations of work-people as correspond to trade unions in the Australian meaning of the term. It should, however, be understood that the types of organisations included in the table differ considerably in various countries. Thus the Austrian unions include a large number of associations conducted primarily for educational purposes, while the German and Belgian unions comprise bodies organised in close connection with the Catholic Church, though performing trade union functions as well. During recent years a considerable impetus has been given to the trade union movement in Europe by the holding of international congresses and the establishment of a permanent International Secretariat at Berlin. Further information as to trade-unionism in certain European countries and as to the laws of association of these bodies may be found in the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics published by the Board of Trade, London (Cd. 5415), 1911.

The following table shews the membership of trade unions in various countries for the year 1913. The number of trade unionists per 1000 inhabitants in each country is also shewn.

**Trade Unions.—Total Membership and Number of Members per 1000 Inhabitants, 1913.**

Country.	Total Membership in thousands.	Population in thousands.	No. of Members per 1000 Inhabitants.	Country.	Total Membership in thousands.	Population in thousands.	No. of Members per 1000 Inhabitants.
	(000)	(000)			(000)	(000)	
Australia† ..	498	4,872	102	Holland ..	189	6,114	31
Austria (including Croatia & Slavonia) ..	*704	28,879	24	Hungary ..	112	21,135	5
Belgium ..	214	7,571	28	Italy ..	972	35,238	28
Bosnia and Herzegovina	†6	1,962	3	New Zealand	72	1,128	64
Bulgaria ..	†29	4,466	7	Norway ..	61	2,392	26
Canada ..	176	7,758	23	Roumania ..	*10	7,230	1
Denmark ..	153	2,860	53	Servia ..	*8	4,548	2
Finland ..	.28	3,140	9	Spain ..	†80	19,550	4
France ..	*1,499	39,660	38	Sweden ..	*123	5,604	22
Germany ..	*4,275	65,426	65	Switzerland ..	*127	3,781	34
				United K'gdom	3,954	46,036	86
				United States	2,605	95,411	27
				Total ..	15,895	414,761	38

\* 1912 Figures. † 1911 Figures. ‡ At the end of the year 1915 the total membership was 528,031. See page 10 hereinbefore.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that as regards *actual* numbers of trade unionists Germany comes first, followed in the order named by the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. As regards *relative* numbers (per 1000 inhabitants) Australia has by far the largest proportion, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Denmark, and France.

3. **Unemployment.**—While trade union unemployed percentages are collected in a number of countries, owing to the lack of uniformity in regard to methods of collection and presentation, the results cannot be *directly* used for the purpose of comparing the state of employment in different countries. Some of the statistical objections to such comparisons may be summarised as follows\* :—

(i.) The disproportionate manner in which the various trades are represented. For example, in some countries specially large representation is given to trades which are characterised by violent fluctuations in employment.

(ii.) In some countries the returns are, and in others they are not, confined to unions paying unemployment benefit.

(iii.) Where the returns are so confined, they are not free from the liability to understate the number unemployed, by the exclusion of those who have either not qualified for, or who have run out of, benefit.

(iv.) The percentages of unemployment are materially affected by the age distribution of persons included.

Notwithstanding these objections to *direct* international comparisons of unemployment, it is stated in the report referred to above that "... the movements of each set of figures over a period of time furnish a fairly good indication of the fluctuation of employment in each country, any imperfections in the records being of a more or less constant character."

In order to shew the relative increase or decrease in unemployment from year to year in various countries the following table has been prepared. It must, however, be borne in mind that, for the reasons already indicated, direct comparisons as to actual percentages unemployed at any given time cannot be made between the various countries.

**Percentage of Numbers of Trade Unionists Returned as Unemployed, 1907 to 1914.**  
(Results not comparable for various Countries. See above.)

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Australia ..	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.3	11.0
Austria .. ..	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	8.1
Belgium .. ..	2.0	5.9	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	§
Denmark .. ..	6.8	11.0	13.3	11.3	9.4	7.5	7.3	9.5
France .. ..	7.6	9.6	8.1	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.2	§
Germany† ..	1.6	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.9	7.2
Great Britain†	3.7	7.8	7.7	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.1	3.3
Holland .. ..	§	§	§	§	2.7	4.2	5.1	16.2
Norway .. ..	2.5	3.7	5.0	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.0
Sweden .. ..	§	§	§	§	§	5.4	4.5	6.7
U.S.A., N. York	13.6	28.0	14.9	13.6	18.7	15.2	20.9	27.5
U.S.A. Massachusetts	§	12.1	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.8	9.9

† Returns relate solely to unions paying unemployed benefit. § Not available.

NOTE.—Although these percentages are not directly comparable (for reasons already indicated), as between the several countries, the variations are informative.

\* See "Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics," Board of Trade, London, (Cd. 5415), 1911.

The above figures disclose the fact that there was a general similarity between the trend of unemployment in the various countries. In 1908-9, following on the financial crisis in America, unemployment was higher in all countries than during any period under review except 1914. The percentage of unemployment was higher in 1914 than in 1913 in every country for which figures are available.

**4. Industrial Disputes.**—The statistics of trade disputes given in this paragraph are summarised from reports issued by Government Labour Bureaux, but there is considerable difference in the methods adopted for the collection of these statistics. On the Continent of Europe they embrace all disputes, irrespective of their extent, except in the case of Austria, where disputes affecting fewer than ten persons are disregarded. In Canada all disputes affecting less than six employees or lasting less than twenty-four hours are excluded. In Massachusetts strikes lasting less than one day are omitted. In the United Kingdom, however, the method has been adopted of excluding disputes involving fewer than ten persons, or lasting less than one day, unless their aggregate duration exceeds 100 working days. In Australia the method is the same as in the United Kingdom, with the exception that all disputes involving an aggregate loss of 10 days or more are included. It has been found that the exclusion of such disputes does not materially affect the results shewing the total number of working days and the total amount of wages lost, while their inclusion would greatly increase the labour involved in the collection of the statistics. Similarly, there is a great diversity in the methods adopted in the various countries for determining the number of persons affected by a dispute. It is obvious that to the extent to which that diversity prevails the estimates of the aggregate amount of time lost will be affected. The different methods, both of collecting and presenting the statistics of disputes, make it impossible to draw safe conclusions as to the frequency of industrial disputes in different countries. The fact most essential to any useful international comparison of statistics of trade disputes is the aggregate number of working days lost, but, unfortunately, on this point the information is very incomplete. The following table shews, however, the number of industrial disputes and the number of persons returned as being affected thereby in different countries for the years 1907 to 1914. The collection of these statistics for the Commonwealth was only begun as from the 1st January, 1913.

**Industrial Disputes in various Countries, 1907 to 1914.**

(NOTE.—For reasons indicated above, direct comparisons between the several Countries cannot be made.)

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>Number of Disputes.</b>								
Australia ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	208	337
Argentina ..	231	118	138	298	102	99	95	\$
Austria ..	1,112	756	609	676	728	801	461	\$
Belgium ..	224	108	123	110	162	206	167	\$
Canada ..	146	66	68	81	98	150	113	44
Denmark ..	105	122	65	71	52	64	74	\$
Finland ..	176	128	51	54	51	59	70	37
France ..	1,275	1,073	1,025	1,502	1,474	1,120	1,073	659
Germany ..	2,512	1,524	1,652	3,228	2,798	2,834	2,464	1,213
United Kingdom	601	399	436	531	903	857	1,497	999
Holland ..	154	135	189	146	217	283	427	267
Italy ..	2,268	1,674	1,071	1,109	1,107	914	772	740
Spain ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	311	333	262
Sweden ..	312	302	138	76	98	116	119	115
New York* ..	282	160	176	250	215	184	268	\$
Massachusetts	236	98	183	242	222	294	\$	\$

**Number of Workers Affected (,000 omitted).**

Australia	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	50	71
Argentina ..	169	11	5	19	28	9	24	\$
Austria ..	191	88	80	75	128	145	62	\$
Belgium ..	61	17	15	27	57	77	29	\$
Canada ..	\$	26	18	20	29	41	39	9
Denmark ..	8	8	2	2	29	4	9	\$
Finland ..	21	11	4	4	6	11	6	6
France ..	198	99	167	281	231	268	220	142
Germany ..	274	112	120	370	356	492	322	95
United Kingdom	147	296	301	515	962	1,463	689	449
Holland ..	15	7	6	4	20	22	30	15
Italy ..	581	324	189	196	253	144	216	145
Spain ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	23	41	80
Sweden ..	24	40	302	4	21	10	10	14
New York* ..	78	20	53	190	84	57	304	\$
Massachusetts	28	23	22	27	17	95	\$	\$

\* Year ending Sept. 30.

\$ Not available.

**5. Price Index—Numbers in various Countries.**—(i.) *Wholesale Prices.*—In several of the more important countries of the world, index-numbers have been computed on some system for a number of years. It is, therefore, possible to make some comparisons between the course of prices in Australia and other countries, but such comparisons are subject, however, to certain qualifications, inasmuch as there is no uniformity either in the list of commodities included or in the methods adopted for the collection of the data. Moreover, the methods and technique adopted in the computation of the index-numbers in other countries are ordinarily far from satisfactory, and the results obtained are of limited accuracy, and are not reversible. This lack of reversibility becomes of special importance when it is desired to compare the various index-numbers by taking a common period as the base period

throughout, as in the present case. For the index-numbers in different countries being originally computed with various periods or years as base, their reduction to a common period or year as base does not give the same results as would have been obtained had they been originally computed with the common period as base.

In spite of the foregoing objections, the index-numbers computed for the various countries may, for the most part, be taken as *roughly* indicating the general trend of prices and the general relative price levels at different periods. At any point they may really be subject to appreciable correction compared with the results which would have been obtained if deduced from properly weighted data.†

In the following table prices index-numbers are shewn for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, the United States, Canada, and Australia. The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the year 1901 as base (= 1000). In making any comparisons between the results it must, of course, be understood that the figures do not in any way shew the relative prices in different countries, but that they merely exhibit the fluctuations in price-level, taking the prices in 1901 as base (= 1000) in each country separately.

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1915  
with Prices in 1901 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			France.		Germany.		Hol- land.	Italy.	United States.	Can- ada.	Aus- tralia.
Index No...	Board of Trade.	Economist.	Sauerbeck and Statist.	Statistique Générale.	Réforme Economique.	Schmitz.	Vossische Zeitung.	Contract Prices.	Contract State Institutions.	Bureau of Labour.	Department of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	22	39	45	48	29	39	9	13	236	272	92
1901 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 ..	997	916	985	986	981	990	975	985	983	1,040	1,019	1,079
1903 ..	1,002	942	985	1,005	991	1,005	1,022	972	986	1,046	1,032	1,077
1904 ..	1,016	1,033	1,000	990	991	1,001	1,061	1,071	968	1,042	1,040	914
1905 ..	1,009	1,005	1,029	1,034	999	1,033	1,106	1,058	982	1,068	1,063	934
1906 ..	1,042	1,102	1,099	1,090	1,094	1,119	1,162	1,073	989	1,129	1,121	973
1907 ..	1,096	1,175	1,143	1,145	1,162	1,235	1,230	1,034	1,015	1,193	1,179	1,048
1908 ..	1,064	1,086	1,042	1,059	1,047	1,127	1,138	1,122	1,039	1,131	1,129	1,145
1909 ..	1,076	1,033	1,057	1,065	1,066	1,115	1,127	1,114	1,092	1,165	1,132	1,020
1910 ..	1,126	1,124	1,114	1,139	1,124	1,134	1,160	1,126	1,115	1,213	1,161	1,030
1911 ..	1,131	1,182	1,143	1,189	1,181	1,188	1,229	1,176	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,027
1912 ..	1,188	1,229	1,214	1,231	1,228	1,302	1,342	1,173	1,215	1,231	1,256	1,203
1913 ..	1,205	1,285	1,214	1,214	1,203	*	*	1,160	*	1,245	1,267	1,117
1914 ..	1,212	1,274	1,229	*	*	*	*	1,109	*	*	1,271	1,180
1915 ..	1,540	1,589	1,543	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,389	1,647

\* Not available.

Since 1901, there has been a marked increase in prices in all the countries for which index-numbers are available. Of those countries for which particulars are available for 1915, the increase compared with 1901 is greatest in Australia (64.7 per cent.), followed by the United Kingdom (55.7 per cent.), and Canada (38.9 per cent.) The latest particulars available for Germany and Italy refer to the year 1912. The increase in that year compared with 1901 was 32.2 per cent. in Germany, and 21.5 per cent. in Italy. In all the countries except Holland, the index-numbers for the latest year available—1912 or 1913, as the case may be, shew increases on those for 1911. In Germany there was

† It was not practicable to attempt a computation on fresh lines of the whole of the data.

an increase of 9.4 per cent., and in Italy of 2.1 per cent. in 1912, compared with 1911. The increase in 1913 compared with 1911 was 8.8 per cent. in Australia, 7.1 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 6.4 per cent. in Canada, 4.6 per cent. in the United States, and 2.0 per cent. in France. The index-number for Holland in 1913 was 1.4 per cent. less than in 1911.

(ii.) *Retail Prices.*—The rise in the general level of prices and in cost of living in recent years appears to have been world-wide. What has been said with regard to uniformity and methods adopted in the computation of wholesale price index-numbers applies with equal weight to retail price index-numbers in other countries. In several of the more important countries of the world index-numbers have been computed to shew the variation in the retail prices of various articles of food. These index-numbers are shewn in the following table:—

**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1915, with Prices in 1901 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.	Austria (Vienna).	Belgium.	France.	Germany	Holland	United States.	Australia.
Index No.	Board of Trade.	Board of Trade (U.K.).	Board of Trade (U.K.).	Department of Labour.	Calwer.	Dutch Bureau of Statistics.	Bureau of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	16	11	23	16	29	15	46
1901 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 ..	1,005	996	1,009	956	1,009	1,000	1,055	1,086
1903 ..	1,024	1,017	1,118	982	1,029	1,009	1,057	1,048
1904 ..	1,020	1,059	1,078	992	1,037	1,020	1,071	951
1905 ..	1,024	1,081	1,086	970	1,076	1,000	1,072	1,014
1906 ..	1,015	1,132	1,108	953	1,119	1,009	1,108	1,008
1907 ..	1,046	1,134	1,137	1,001	1,102	1,041	1,159	983
1908 ..	1,070	1,181	1,150	1,023	1,110	1,080	1,186	1,061
1909 ..	1,071	1,202	1,191	1,006	1,131	1,091	1,264	1,035
1910 ..	1,089	1,264	1,211	1,043	1,141	1,141	1,419	1,034
1911 ..	1,089	1,280	1,271	1,168	1,131	1,161	1,318	1,029
1912 ..	1,141	1,353	1,314	1,155	1,224	1,202	1,420	1,162
1913 ..	1,143	*	*	*	*	1,151	1,506	1,127
1914 ..	1,163	*	*	*	*	1,181	*	1,177
1915 ..	1,480	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,452

\* Not available.

Index-numbers shewing the variation in retail prices of food are available for 1915 for the United Kingdom and Australia only, for 1912 for Austria, Belgium, France, and Germany, for 1913 for the United States, and for 1914 for Holland. The increase in 1915 compared with 1901 is greatest in the United Kingdom with 48.0 per cent., followed by Australia with 45.2 per cent. The increase in 1912 compared with 1901 in those countries for which the 1912 index-number is the latest available is as follows:—Austria 35.3 per cent., Belgium 31.4 per cent., Germany 22.4 per cent., and France 15.5 per cent. The index-numbers for 1912 shew an increase on 1911 for all countries except France.

## APPENDIX I.

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1914.

Particulars.	Bread		Flour		Tea		Coffee		Sugar	Rice	Sago	Jam	Oat-meal	Rais-ins	Cur-rants	Starch
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
<b>N. S. WALES</b>																
Sydney ..	3.5	2 11.4	1	4.7	1	7.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.8	2.9	6.8	7.3	5.6		
Newcastle ..	3.4	2 11.2	1	5.3	1	5.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.7	2.9	7.5	7.3	5.9		
Broken Hill ..	3.5	3 4.5	1	6.2	1	7.9	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	3.3	7.2	7.0	7.1		
Goulburn ..	3.4	2 10.9	1	6.0	1	6.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	4.9	3.1	7.6	7.4	6.2		
Bathurst ..	3.5	2 7.4	1	6.0	1	7.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	5.2	2.9	6.9	7.2	6.3		
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2 11.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>		
<b>VICTORIA</b>																
Melbourne ..	3.3	2 10.3	1	2.8	1	6.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	4.0	2.4	6.4	6.4	5.4		
Ballarat ..	3.1	2 10.8	1	2.6	1	6.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.8	2.6	6.0	6.2	6.0		
Bendigo ..	3.6	2 8.1	1	2.6	1	6.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	4.0	2.6	5.4	6.4	5.6		
Geelong ..	3.6	2 10.6	1	2.6	1	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.4	6.0	6.0	5.4		
Warrnambool ..	3.3	2 10.6	1	3.4	1	6.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.1	2.6	6.0	6.3	6.2		
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2 10.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>		
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>																
Brisbane ..	3.5	2 11.3	1	5.0	1	8.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	4.1	2.5	6.6	7.0	5.7		
Toowoomba ..	3.5	3 0.6	1	6.0	1	7.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.0	7.2	7.0	6.0		
Rockhampt'n ..	3.8	3 1.8	1	6.0	1	7.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	4.5	2.6	6.3	6.8	6.0		
Charters Towers ..	4.5	3 7.4	1	7.6	1	8.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.6	2.9	7.0	6.6	6.6		
Warwick ..	3.5	3 2.8	1	5.6	1	6.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	7.6	6.8	6.0		
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3 0.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>		
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>																
Adelaide ..	3.4	3 0.8	1	4.2	1	7.3	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.7	2.6	6.4	6.4	5.6		
Kadina ..	3.4	2 7.2	1	3.5	1	6.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.7	2.9	6.8	5.9	5.8		
Port Pirie ..	2.9	3 1.2	1	6.0	1	8.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.8	7.2	6.6	6.3		
Mt. Gambier ..	3.1	3 1.7	1	4.1	1	8.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	4.1	2.4	6.9	5.9	6.0		
Petersburg ..	3.5	3 4.6	1	5.9	1	7.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.0	7.4	6.2	6.4		
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3 0.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>		
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>																
Perth ..	3.5	2 10.0	1	3.9	1	6.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	4.2	2.6	6.7	6.5	5.9		
Kalgoorlie ..	5.0	3 3.8	1	7.8	1	10.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	5.7	3.2	9.4	8.4	7.0		
Mid. Junction ..	3.5	2 10.7	1	4.1	1	6.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	4.4	2.8	6.0	6.7	6.0		
Bunbury ..	3.5	3 0.7	1	4.7	1	6.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.6	3.1	7.6	7.6	6.0		
Geraldton ..	4.2	2 11.2	1	6.2	1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.8	3.2	8.5	8.1	6.0		
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2 11.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>		
<b>TASMANIA</b>																
Hobart ..	3.5	3 2.8	1	3.6	1	6.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.4	2.4	6.5	7.2	6.0		
Launceston ..	3.1	2 10.2	1	2.5	1	5.7	2.5	2.9	2.4	4.0	2.2	6.2	6.4	5.5		
Zeehan ..	3.7	3 2.2	1	3.6	1	6.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.4	2.8	6.5	7.2	5.9		
Beaconsfield ..	3.5	3 1.9	1	3.7	1	6.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.2	2.6	7.3	6.7	5.9		
Queenstown ..	4.0	3 1.0	1	5.9	1	4.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.3	2.6	7.0	7.3	6.0		
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3 2.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>		
<b>Commonwealth</b>																
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2 11.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>		

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1914—contd.

Particulars.	Blue.		C'ndles	Soap		Pota- toes.	Onions		Kero- sene	Milk		Butter		Cheese		Eggs		Bacon Middle	Bacon Shoulder
Unit of Quantity	dz.	sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	s.	d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
N. S. WALES																			
Sydney ..	9.		7.1	3.3	1	2.5	1.8	1	1.4	5.2	1	2.5	10.9	1	6.3	1	1.4		8.7
Newcastle ..	10.3		7.3	3.4	1	1.8	1.9	1	2.7	5.0	1	2.2	10.3	1	6.2	1	0.8		11.1
Broken Hill ..	11.0		8.7	3.5	1	4.1	2.3	1	10.2	7.1	1	6.6	11.3	1	4.6	1	2.5		11.9
Goulburn ..	10.9		6.7	3.5	1	0.2	2.1	1	3.8	5.3	1	2.1	11.6	1	5.1	1	1.0		10.2
Bathurst ..	11.2		7.2	3.9	0	10.7	1.9	1	5.6	4.6	1	2.5	11.1	1	4.9	1	1.8		10.1
Weighted Aver.	9.3		7.2	3.3	1	2.5	1.8	1	2.0	5.3	1	2.6	10.8	1	6.2	1	1.4		9.0
VICTORIA																			
Melbourne ..	6.3		6.7	3.6	0	10.6	1.3	1	0.7	4.9	1	2.6	10.6	1	4.3	1	1.6		8.6
Ballarat ..	6.3		6.2	2.9	0	8.8	1.5	1	3.0	4.0	1	2.2	10.2	1	1.7	1	2.0		9.3
Bendigo ..	6.4		6.5	3.0	0	10.8	1.5	1	2.7	4.8	1	2.0	9.8	1	1.5	1	0.3		7.9
Geelong ..	6.2		6.0	3.1	0	9.8	1.3	1	3.0	4.8	1	1.9	9.3	1	2.9	1	1.9		8.3
Warrnambool ..	7.8		6.0	2.8	0	7.8	1.2	1	2.5	4.0	1	2.3	9.6	1	0.4	1	1.1		8.9
Weighted Aver.	6.4		6.6	3.5	0	10.4	1.4	1	1.1	4.8	1	2.5	10.5	1	3.8	1	1.5		8.6
QUEENSLAND																			
Brisbane ..	8.7		7.0	2.3	1	3.6	1.7	1	2.2	4.7	1	1.0	10.3	1	3.5		11.1		7.7
Toowoomba ..	10.1		7.6	2.8	1	4.2	1.8	1	5.5	4.0	1	2.1	10.0	1	1.0		10.9		7.7
Rockhampton ..	9.6		7.4	2.6	1	4.4	1.7	1	1.9	4.6	1	0.9	9.4	1	5.4		10.5		8.8
Charters Towers ..	10.6		8.2	3.0	1	10.4	2.2	1	6.2	4.7	1	2.6	10.0	1	9.4	1	0.3		8.8
Warwick ..	11.4		7.8	2.9	1	3.8	2.2	1	6.6	4.0	1	2.3	9.4		11.6		10.6		8.9
Weighted Aver.	9.2		7.2	2.4	1	4.3	1.7	1	3.0	4.6	1	1.3	10.1	1	3.8		11.1		7.9
S. AUSTRALIA																			
Adelaide ..	10.1		7.3	3.2	1	0.7	1.7	1	2.7	5.7	1	4.7	10.8	1	1.6	1	2.0		9.4
Kadina ..	9.7		7.3	3.7	1	2.1	2.2	1	3.2	6.0	1	3.7	10.9		11.5	1	1.7		11.9
Port Pirie ..	11.9		9.0	3.1	1	3.0	2.1	1	5.5	6.0	1	4.9	10.7	1	1.4	1	2.0		10.4
Mt. Gambler ..	10.5		7.2	3.4	0	10.5	1.5	1	4.0	4.0	1	1.3	9.2		10.4	1	1.1		10.4
Petersburg ..	11.8		7.1	3.6	1	5.4	2.2	1	4.7	6.0	1	3.5	11.8	1	0.4	1	1.5	1	0.0
Weighted Aver.	10.2		7.4	3.2	1	0.9	1.8	1	2.9	5.7	1	4.5	10.7	1	1.3	1	1.9		9.6
W. AUSTRALIA																			
Perth ..	10.8		7.4	2.8	1	5.2	1.7	1	2.2	6.5	1	3.2	10.3	1	5.7	1	1.8		8.8
Kalgoorlie ..	0.0		9.5	5.0	2	0.2	2.5	1	10.0	9.0	1	5.9	1	0.7	1	9.8	1	3.0	10.7
Mid. Junction ..	10.8		8.3	2.8	1	6.5	1.9	1	1.8	6.1	1	3.2	10.8	1	6.3	1	1.7		10.1
Bunbury ..	11.1		8.7	2.9	1	6.6	2.0	1	3.6	5.5	1	4.1	1	0.3	1	7.3	1	2.4	9.4
Geraldton ..	11.9		8.9	2.7	1	10.0	2.2	1	3.7	6.0	1	5.1	1	0.0	1	6.6	1	2.7	0.3
Weighted Aver.	11.1		8.0	3.2	1	6.9	1.9	1	3.9	7.0	1	3.9	10.9	1	6.7	1	2.1		9.4
TASMANIA																			
Hobart ..	8.4		5.9	3.1	1	0.4	1.9	1	2.9	5.9	1	3.2	11.1	1	4.4	1	0.5		8.4
Launceston ..	7.4		5.9	3.0	1	0.6	1.9	1	4.4	4.9	1	2.6	9.6	1	2.6	1	0.5		9.2
Zeehan ..	9.2		6.4	4.0	1	3.0	1.9	1	3.5	5.9	1	3.3	10.4	1	5.1	1	0.0		9.5
Benacoisfield ..	9.6		6.9	4.2	0	11.3	2.2	1	4.3	4.8	1	3.3	10.0	1	4.4	1	0.3		10.4
Queenstown ..	8.9		7.2	4.0	1	3.0	1.7	1	4.3	5.8	1	3.0	10.2	1	5.8		11.7		9.5
Weighted Aver.	8.2		6.0	3.3	1	0.7	1.9	1	3.6	5.5	1	3.0	10.5	1	4.0	1	0.4		8.8
Commonwealth																			
Weighted Aver.	8.4		7.0	3.3	1	1.3	1.7	1	2.1	5.2	1	2.7	10.6	1	4.6	1	1.3		8.8

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1914—contd.

Particulars.	Ham	Beef Fresh Sirloin	Beef Fresh Rib	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin	Steak Rump	Steak sh'lder	Steak But- tock	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone	Mutt'n Leg
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
N.S. WALES	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sydney ..	1 2.0	6.7	5.5	4.8	3.9	9.2	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.7	4.7	5.0
Newcastle ..	1 2.5	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.5	7.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	3.8	5.1	5.4
Broken Hill ..	1 4.2	7.3	6.3	4.4	6.3	10.9	7.2	7.4	7.2	5.1	6.2	7.3
Goulburn ..	1 1.4	6.8	5.8	4.8	5.5	7.8	5.7	5.8	6.8	5.5	6.1	5.8
Bathurst ..	1 2.5	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	6.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.7	5.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 2.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
VICTORIA												
Melbourne	1 2.2	6.7	5.5	5.0	4.5	9.3	5.1	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.7	5.2
Ballarat ..	1 2.6	7.1	6.2	5.3	4.5	9.8	5.7	5.7	6.9	4.4	5.9	5.6
Bendigo ..	1 1.3	6.3	5.9	4.2	4.8	8.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	4.0	5.4	5.6
Geelong ..	1 2.6	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.3	8.9	5.6	5.5	6.1	4.1	4.9	5.6
Warrnambool	1 1.9	6.8	5.6	4.1	4.9	8.0	5.2	5.7	5.9	4.1	4.8	6.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 2.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
QUEENSLAND												
Brisbane ..	1 3.1	5.6	4.3	4.4	3.4	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.3	3.4	4.6	5.2
Toowoomba	1 3.3	5.5	4.2	3.3	3.6	6.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.2	4.5	5.3
Rockhampt'n	1 3.9	6.8	5.5	4.5	3.4	7.4	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.2
Charters												
Towers	1 4.9	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	7.3	5.2	5.2	5.8	4.3	5.2	6.3
Warwick ..	1 3.7	5.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	6.2	4.2	4.2	5.2	4.0	4.3	5.2
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 3.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
S. AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide ..	1 3.3	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.3	9.6	6.4	6.7	7.1	5.0	6.0	6.3
Kadina ..	1 3.9	6.7	6.6	5.6	5.6	8.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	5.2	6.1	6.2
Port Pirie	1 2.6	6.9	6.1	4.4	5.8	9.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	5.0	5.9	6.8
Mt. Gambier	1 1.6	5.8	5.4	4.6	4.6	7.6	5.3	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.4	5.3
Petersburg	1 4.0	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.7	8.8	6.4	6.5	6.9	5.0	6.0	6.7
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 3.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
W. AUSTRALIA												
Perth	1 3.6	7.6	6.5	5.5	5.6	11.6	7.0	6.7	6.8	4.2	5.8	8.2
Kalgoorlie	1 4.9	8.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8	8.6	8.3	8.3	5.8	7.3	9.1
Mid. Junction	1 3.5	7.7	6.7	5.3	6.3	11.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	5.1	6.5	8.5
Bunbury ..	1 3.2	9.0	8.0	6.4	7.2	12.0	8.2	7.9	8.2	5.9	7.4	9.6
Geraldton	1 4.0	8.4	7.8	5.9	7.1	10.3	8.1	8.4	7.9	6.4	7.5	8.8
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 3.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>
TASMANIA												
Hobart ..	1 3.1	7.3	6.2	4.9	5.4	9.5	6.0	7.0	6.6	4.3	5.7	6.7
Launceston	1 2.8	6.9	6.5	4.7	5.6	7.7	5.9	6.4	6.4	4.5	5.9	6.1
Zeehan ..	1 0.6	7.6	7.2	6.0	6.4	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.3	7.3	7.6
Beaconsfield	1 2.0	7.0	6.8	5.5	6.0	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.5	6.5	6.5
Queenstown	1 0.7	7.6	7.6	5.6	5.8	9.0	7.6	7.4	7.6	5.6	6.2	7.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 2.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Commonwealth												
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 2.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1914—contd.

Particulars.	Mutt'n sh'lder	Mutt'n Loin	Mutt'n Neck	Chops Loin	Chops Leg	Chops Neck	Pork Leg	Pork Loin	Pork Belly	Pork Chops
Unit of Quantity.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
N.S. WALES	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sydney ..	4.2	5.6	4.4	6.4	5.8	4.8	9.6	10.6	9.1	11.0
Newcastle ..	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.3	5.4	4.9	9.5	9.5	8.7	9.9
Broken Hill ..	6.2	6.7	5.9	7.8	7.8	7.2	10.2	10.2	9.1	11.2
Goulburn ..	5.0	5.8	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9
Bathurst ..	4.5	5.1	3.7	5.3	5.2	4.4	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
VICTORIA										
Melbourne	3.9	4.9	3.8	6.1	5.7	4.3	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9
Ballarat ..	4.5	5.4	4.4	6.0	6.2	4.5	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.8
Bendigo ..	4.4	5.3	3.9	5.9	5.9	4.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.2
Geelong ..	4.8	5.4	4.4	6.0	5.8	4.9	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.8
Warrnambool	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.2	6.2	5.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
QUEENSLAND										
Brisbane ..	3.7	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	8.5	8.6	7.6	8.9
Toowoomba ..	3.5	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.4
Rockhampt'n	4.3	6.1	5.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	8.0	8.0	7.2	8.0
Charters Towers	4.7	6.4	5.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3
Warwick ..	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.4	5.4	4.8	8.0	8.0	7.4	8.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>
S. AUSTRALIA										
Adelaide ..	5.3	6.4	5.1	6.9	7.3	5.9	9.3	10.0	9.9	10.3
Kadina ..	5.4	5.7	4.8	6.5	6.7	5.6	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.6
Port Pirie ..	5.7	6.3	5.5	7.2	7.3	6.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.2
Mt. Gambier	4.8	5.3	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.8
Petersburg ..	5.9	6.3	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>
W. AUSTRALIA										
Perth ..	6.8	7.8	6.3	8.3	8.4	6.8	10.4	10.4	9.6	10.7
Kalgoorlie ..	7.4	8.6	6.8	9.0	9.0	8.1	11.5	11.4	10.2	11.8
Mid. Junction	7.6	8.0	6.4	8.4	8.6	7.2	10.0	9.9	9.1	10.1
Bunbury ..	8.6	9.2	7.6	9.6	9.5	8.3	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.0
Geraldton ..	7.8	8.5	7.5	8.8	8.6	8.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>
TASMANIA										
Hobart ..	5.4	6.4	5.3	7.1	7.0	5.8	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.6
Launceston ..	5.5	6.2	5.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	8.0
Zeehan ..	6.6	7.3	6.4	7.7	7.7	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Beaconsfield	5.9	6.5	5.6	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Queenstown	6.6	7.6	5.7	7.6	7.6	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Commonwealth										
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>

## APPENDIX II.

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1914.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—							Weighted Average for all Houses.
	Under 4 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	7 Rooms.	Over 7 Rooms.		
N.S. WALES—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Sydney ..	12 4	15 5	18 7	22 0	26 5	31 8	20 0	
Newcastle ..	6 2	9 5	12 8	15 7	18 10	24 5	12 3	
Broken Hill*	6 2	8 9	11 2	13 9	16 5	20 5	9 8	
Goulburn ..	6 7	8 9	14 2	19 4	25 8	34 4	16 8	
Bathurst ..	6 4	9 0	12 3	15 9	20 10	24 7	13 1	
Weighted Aver.	11 5	14 6	17 8	21 0	25 3	30 6	18 8	
VICTORIA—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Melbourne ..	9 10	12 6	15 11	19 9	23 1	28 5	17 3	
Ballarat ..	4 6	5 7	8 2	11 2	13 8	18 10	10 1	
Bendigo ..	4 10	7 4	9 4	12 3	14 9	22 6	10 6	
Geelong ..	5 1	8 2	11 11	16 4	21 2	25 11	13 10	
Warrnambool ..	5 2	8 9	11 10	14 0	17 4	21 0	12 5	
Weighted Aver.	8 10	11 5	14 8	18 5	21 9	27 2	16 4	
QUEENSLAND—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Brisbane ..	6 5	8 9	11 7	15 2	18 1	25 0	13 9	
Toowoomba ..	5 6	7 9	9 8	11 0	13 3	20 7	11 9	
Rockhampton ..	7 0	7 11	9 9	12 6	14 10	18 8	11 11	
Charters Towers ..	4 9	7 2	9 9	11 6	15 8	20 4	9 2	
Warwick ..	4 4	5 7	9 0	11 0	13 11	16 5	10 3	
Weighted Aver.	6 2	8 4	10 11	14 1	16 11	23 3	12 11	
S. AUSTRALIA—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Adelaide ..	8 11	13 0	16 0	19 6	23 0	26 9	16 3	
Moonta, etc. ..	5 8	6 9	9 7	11 5	13 3	15 4	9 5	
Port Pirie* ..	9 1	10 7	12 7	15 0	16 10	17 11	12 2	
Mt. Gambier ..	6 1	7 10	10 8	13 5	15 7	19 5	11 4	
Petersburg ..	8 11	11 9	14 9	17 2	19 6	21 8	14 5	
Weighted Aver.	8 8	12 4	15 3	18 8	21 10	25 5	15 6	
W. AUSTRALIA—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Perth ..	9 6	12 0	14 10	18 1	22 10	27 5	14 3	
Kalgoorlie ..	9 3	12 5	14 0	18 5	21 7	25 10	12 0	
Mid. Junction ..	7 5	9 8	13 5	16 10	20 10	20 6	12 4	
Bunbury ..	8 6	10 9	13 4	17 0	19 8	24 5	11 0	
Geraldton ..	12 2	17 0	21 8	25 0	30 4	39 5	17 5	
Weighted Aver.	9 5	12 1	13 11	18 3	22 7	27 0	13 9	
TASMANIA —	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Hobart ..	8 6	11 2	13 3	15 11	18 9	22 3	14 3	
Launceston ..	7 3	9 0	12 9	15 4	17 10	21 3	13 3	
Zeehan ..	3 1	5 6	7 6	9 4	11 3	13 3	5 3	
Beaconsfield ..	2 7	3 6	4 1	4 11	6 2	7 1	3 11	
Queenstown ..	7 4	9 9	11 11	13 5	15 10	21 9	9 7	
Weighted Aver.	7 6	9 10	12 4	14 10	17 5	20 10	12 10	
Weighted Aver. 30 Towns	9 6	12 3	15 4	18 10	22 5	27 6	16 6	

\* See remarks on page 40, paragraph (ii.). \* The rents are shewn to the nearest penny.

## APPENDIX III.

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1915.

Particulars.	Bread		Flour		Tea	Coffee	Sugar	Rice	Sago	Jam	Oat-meal	Rais-ins	Curr-ants	Starch	
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.		per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	
	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N.S. WALES															
Sydney ..	4.3	4	0.7	1	5.5	1	6.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.7	3.5	7.0	7.7	5.6
Newcastle ..	4.1	4	0.5	1	6.8	1	5.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.8	3.8	7.8	7.9	6.0
Broken Hill	4.8	5	5.3	1	6.3	1	8.0	3.2	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.8	7.7	7.8	7.1
Goulburn ..	4.1	4	0.4	1	6.7	1	6.7	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.9	3.7	7.9	7.9	6.2
Bathurst ..	4.3	3	8.9	1	7.0	1	6.6	3.0	3.0	3.3	5.3	4.0	7.5	7.8	6.4
Weighted Aver.	4.3	4	1.3	1	5.7	1	6.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.6	7.1	7.7	5.8
VICTORIA															
Melbourne ..	4.4	4	9.1	1	4.2	1	6.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.5	6.6	7.1	5.6
Ballarat ..	4.6	4	7.7	1	4.5	1	6.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.0	3.6	6.4	6.8	6.0
Bendigo ..	4.7	4	8.5	1	3.1	1	6.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.2	3.4	5.8	7.0	5.7
Geelong ..	4.5	4	9.1	1	3.2	1	5.4	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.9	3.5	6.7	7.1	5.4
Warrnambool	4.8	4	10.1	1	4.9	1	6.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.3	3.8	6.5	7.2	6.4
Weighted Aver.	4.5	4	9.0	1	4.1	1	6.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.5	6.6	7.0	5.6
QUEENSLAND															
Brisbane ..	4.5	5	0.8	1	6.2	1	8.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.7	6.9	7.2	5.8
Toowoomba ..	4.9	5	2.7	1	7.7	1	7.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	5.4	4.2	7.5	7.5	6.0
Rockhampt'n	5.3	5	2.5	1	7.4	1	7.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	4.7	3.8	6.9	7.2	6.2
Charters Towers	5.9	5	10.6	1	9.6	1	8.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	4.9	4.3	7.8	7.8	7.0
Warwick ..	4.9	5	3.3	1	7.3	1	6.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.3	4.2	7.7	7.5	6.1
Weighted Aver.	4.8	5	2.1	1	6.8	1	8.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.5	3.8	7.0	7.3	6.0
S. AUSTRALIA															
Adelaide ..	4.7	5	0.4	1	5.5	1	7.6	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.0	6.7	7.1	5.7
Moonta ..	4.7	4	7.1	1	4.9	1	6.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	4.3	4.4	7.0	6.7	5.6
Port Pirie ..	4.7	5	2.3	1	7.1	1	8.4	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.4	7.4	6.9	6.7
Mt. Gambier	4.8	5	4.3	1	6.1	1	9.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.4	4.0	7.3	6.9	6.0
Petersburg ..	4.8	5	3.5	1	7.2	1	8.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	4.6	4.4	7.9	6.7	6.3
Weighted Aver.	4.7	5	0.4	1	5.6	1	7.6	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.0	6.8	7.0	5.7
W. AUSTRALIA															
Perth ..	4.9	4	11.0	1	5.2	1	7.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.4	3.8	7.1	6.9	5.8
Kalgoorlie ..	6.0	5	7.9	1	9.3	1	11.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	5.9	4.2	9.5	9.0	7.0
Mid. Junction	4.9	5	1.4	1	5.8	1	6.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.5	3.8	6.2	7.0	6.0
Bunbury ..	4.8	5	5.0	1	6.2	1	7.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.6	4.2	7.8	7.8	6.0
Geraldton ..	5.8	5	3.7	1	7.8	1	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.9	4.2	8.9	8.5	6.4
Weighted Aver.	5.2	5	1.2	1	6.2	1	7.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	4.7	3.9	7.7	7.4	6.1
TASMANIA															
Hobart ..	4.5	4	7.9	1	4.9	1	6.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.4	3.3	7.2	8.0	6.0
Launceston ..	4.4	4	6.5	1	4.3	1	5.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	4.0	3.3	6.6	7.2	5.5
Zeelan ..	4.9	5	4.1	1	5.5	1	6.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	4.6	3.9	7.3	7.8	6.0
Beaconsfield	4.7	4	10.6	1	5.1	1	6.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.3	3.6	8.1	7.8	6.0
Queenstown ..	4.9	5	0.1	1	6.4	1	6.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.4	3.6	8.1	8.0	6.0
Weighted Aver.	4.5	4	8.2	1	4.9	1	5.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.3	7.1	7.7	5.8
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth	4.5	4	7.4	1	5.2	1	7.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	4.5	3.7	6.9	7.3	5.8

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1915—Cont.

Particulars.	Blue.	Candles	Soap	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Bacon Middle	Bacon Should- er
Unit of Quantity	dz.sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14lbs.	per lb.	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. WALES												
Sydney ..	9.2	7.4	3.2	1 9.1	1.6	1 2.1	5.2	1 5.1	1 0.1	1 10.2	1 2.7	0 10.1
Newcastle ..	10.2	7.4	3.5	1 7.9	1.8	1 3.1	5.2	1 5.1	1 0.8	1 9.6	1 2.8	1 0.7
Broken Hill ..	11.8	8.7	3.7	1 9.5	2.4	1 10.2	7.6	1 8.6	1 2.5	1 8.3	1 4.1	1 2.0
Goulburn ..	10.9	6.8	3.5	1 4.6	2.3	1 4.3	5.3	1 5.0	1 0.8	1 7.3	1 2.3	0 11.3
Bathurst ..	6.5	7.5	4.3	1 4.7	1.8	1 6.7	5.0	1 5.4	1 1.0	1 7.3	1 2.6	0 11.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1 8.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1 2.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1 5.2</b>	<b>1 0.3</b>	<b>1 10.0</b>	<b>1 2.7</b>	<b>0 10.5</b>
VICTORIA												
Melbourne ..	6.3	6.8	3.7	1 3.0	1.3	1 1.6	5.6	1 8.0	1 1.8	1 8.9	1 4.9	0 11.6
Ballarat ..	6.6	6.3	3.1	1 1.5	1.3	1 3.8	5.3	1 7.7	1 0.4	1 5.8	1 4.8	1 0.5
Bendigo ..	6.4	6.6	3.0	1 3.0	1.2	1 2.4	5.6	1 7.0	1 0.8	1 5.5	1 2.8	0 10.4
Geelong ..	6.5	6.1	3.0	1 2.4	1.2	1 2.6	5.4	1 7.2	1 0.8	1 6.0	1 4.4	0 11.4
Warrnambool ..	7.8	6.6	2.8	1 0.7	1.2	1 4.0	4.5	1 8.2	1 0.7	1 5.0	1 3.6	0 10.9
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1 2.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1 1.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1 7.8</b>	<b>1 1.6</b>	<b>1 8.2</b>	<b>1 4.8</b>	<b>0 11.6</b>
QUEENSLAND												
Brisbane ..	8.9	6.9	3.0	1 10.3	1.6	1 1.9	5.3	1 6.9	1 0.5	1 8.4	1 2.2	0 10.5
Toowoomba ..	10.0	7.7	3.2	1 11.9	1.9	1 5.5	4.7	1 7.3	1 0.3	1 4.3	1 1.5	0 10.4
Rockhampt'n ..	9.3	7.8	2.9	1 9.6	1.5	1 3.7	6.5	1 6.5	1 11.9	1 7.2	1 1.0	0 10.7
Charters Towers ..	10.6	8.2	3.1	2 2.6	2.1	1 7.8	6.1	1 8.8	1 1.6	1 0.2	1 2.3	0 11.7
Warwick ..	11.6	8.0	3.2	2 0.1	2.1	1 6.8	4.3	1 7.5	1 0.3	1 3.5	1 1.7	0 11.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1 10.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1 3.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1 7.1</b>	<b>1 0.4</b>	<b>1 8.1</b>	<b>1 2.0</b>	<b>0 10.6</b>
S. AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide ..	10.2	7.6	3.4	1 6.2	1.8	1 2.9	5.7	1 8.4	1 1.7	1 6.2	1 4.1	0 11.6
Moonta ..	10.3	7.4	3.5	1 8.0	2.0	1 3.2	6.6	1 7.2	1 1.9	1 3.7	1 3.9	1 2.2
Port Pirie ..	11.4	9.0	3.6	1 8.2	2.0	1 5.4	5.7	1 8.6	1 2.4	1 5.9	1 4.2	1 0.6
Mt. Gambier ..	10.5	8.3	3.5	1 3.5	1.4	1 5.0	5.2	1 5.6	1 0.5	1 3.2	1 3.5	1 0.7
Petersburg ..	11.5	7.7	3.8	1 10.8	2.4	1 5.9	6.4	1 5.1	1 2.5	1 4.5	1 3.8	1 2.2
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1 6.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1 3.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1 8.2</b>	<b>1 1.7</b>	<b>1 5.9</b>	<b>1 4.1</b>	<b>0 11.9</b>
W. AUSTRALIA												
Perth ..	10.8	7.7	3.0	1 9.0	1.8	1 2.1	6.9	1 8.5	1 1.9	1 9.8	1 4.1	0 10.3
Kalgoorlie ..	10.0	9.6	4.5	2 4.0	2.7	1 10.9	9.0	1 11.2	1 4.0	1 0.9	1 5.0	1 0.1
Mid. Junction ..	11.0	8.4	2.9	1 10.7	2.0	1 2.0	6.6	1 8.6	1 1.8	1 10.1	1 3.8	0 11.5
Bunbury ..	11.4	9.0	3.0	1 11.0	2.0	1 4.3	5.9	1 8.8	1 2.9	1 8.9	1 4.7	0 11.2
Geraldton ..	10.0	8.9	3.0	2 1.3	2.3	1 5.6	6.7	1 10.8	1 3.4	1 9.0	1 4.8	1 2.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1 10.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1 4.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1 9.1</b>	<b>1 2.4</b>	<b>1 10.4</b>	<b>1 4.3</b>	<b>0 10.9</b>
TASMANIA												
Hobart ..	8.9	6.0	3.1	1 3.8	1.8	1 4.2	6.6	1 9.0	1 1.4	1 7.5	1 3.4	0 9.7
Launceston ..	7.5	5.8	3.1	1 3.4	1.8	1 4.3	5.7	1 8.2	1 0.7	1 5.9	1 3.1	0 10.9
Zeelan ..	9.4	7.0	3.5	1 9.1	2.1	1 4.0	6.6	1 8.3	1 1.5	1 9.3	1 2.4	0 11.7
Beaconsfield ..	10.0	7.2	4.3	1 4.5	2.4	1 5.1	5.5	1 9.2	1 0.9	1 6.3	1 3.4	1 0.3
Queenstown ..	9.3	7.3	3.5	1 7.9	1.6	1 5.0	7.0	1 8.5	1 1.5	1 8.7	1 2.0	0 11.9
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1 4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1 4.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1 8.7</b>	<b>1 1.1</b>	<b>1 7.1</b>	<b>1 3.2</b>	<b>0 10.4</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1 6.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1 2.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1 7.0</b>	<b>1 1.1</b>	<b>1 8.7</b>	<b>1 3.6</b>	<b>0 11.0</b>

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1915—Cont.

Particulars.	Ham	Beef Fresh Sirloin	Beef Fresh Rib	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin	Steak Rump	Steak sh'lder	Steak But- tock	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone	Mutt'n Leg
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N.S. WALES												
Sydney ..	1 3.3	9.5	8.3	7.7	6.5	1 0.2	7.7	7.1	8.0	6.0	7.3	6.7
Newcastle ..	1 4.1	8.7	7.7	6.8	6.1	0 10.5	7.6	7.4	7.5	5.7	7.1	7.4
Broken Hill ..	1 5.1	9.2	8.2	6.7	7.3	1 1.7	10.2	9.9	9.2	7.1	8.1	8.5
Goulburn ..	1 2.8	8.6	7.6	6.9	7.6	0 10.0	8.0	8.0	8.6	7.4	7.9	7.4
Bathurst ..	1 3.6	7.6	6.8	5.7	5.4	0 9.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.1	6.6	6.7
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 3.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1 0.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
VICTORIA												
Melbourne ..	1 4.8	9.5	8.3	7.5	6.5	0 11.7	8.1	7.4	8.4	5.5	7.1	7.3
Ballarat ..	1 5.0	10.1	9.0	7.7	6.2	1 0.5	8.8	8.8	9.7	6.6	8.4	8.2
Bendigo ..	1 3.1	9.1	8.6	6.9	7.5	0 11.6	9.1	8.2	8.7	6.6	8.2	8.0
Geelong ..	1 4.9	9.0	8.4	6.6	5.8	0 11.2	7.9	7.6	8.4	6.4	7.5	7.6
Warrnambool ..	1 3.9	9.5	8.3	6.2	6.6	0 11.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	6.7	7.8	8.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 4.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0 11.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>
QUEENSLAND												
Brisbane ..	1 4.0	7.6	6.0	6.4	4.8	0 9.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	4.2	5.4	6.7
Toowoomba ..	1 3.9	7.8	5.9	4.7	4.1	0 9.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	4.4	5.8	6.9
Rockhampt'n ..	1 4.1	7.9	6.9	6.0	3.8	0 9.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	5.4	5.9	6.7
Charters Towers ..	1 4.8	7.3	5.8	5.2	5.3	0 8.6	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.7	6.3	7.0
Warwick ..	1 4.2	7.0	5.9	5.2	4.7	0 8.1	6.1	5.9	6.6	4.8	5.5	6.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 4.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0 9.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>
S. AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide ..	1 4.8	9.1	8.1	8.0	6.8	0 11.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	7.7	8.2
Moonta ..	1 4.1	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	0 11.4	8.9	8.6	9.1	7.2	8.2	8.4
Port Pirie ..	1 4.4	9.1	8.4	6.2	7.6	1 0.0	9.4	9.0	9.1	7.2	8.3	9.2
Mt. Gambier ..	1 3.9	7.5	6.6	5.9	5.6	0 9.3	6.8	6.8	7.6	6.2	7.2	7.7
Petersburg ..	1 5.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	0 10.6	8.0	8.0	8.6	6.6	7.8	8.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 4.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0 11.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>
W. AUSTRALIA												
Perth ..	1 5.4	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.9	0 11.5	7.2	6.6	7.0	4.7	6.0	8.2
Kalgoorlie ..	1 6.5	8.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	0 11.9	8.6	8.0	8.1	5.8	7.7	9.7
Mid. Junction ..	1 5.1	8.0	6.9	4.9	6.0	0 11.2	7.4	6.9	7.6	5.3	6.6	8.8
Bunbury ..	1 5.4	9.0	8.0	6.8	7.5	1 0.0	8.6	8.4	9.0	6.8	8.0	10.0
Geraldton ..	1 6.4	8.3	8.3	5.5	8.0	0 10.9	9.0	9.0	8.3	6.5	7.5	9.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 5.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0 11.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
TASMANIA												
Hobart ..	1 4.4	8.8	7.6	6.3	6.0	0 10.8	7.2	7.2	7.9	5.7	7.1	8.0
Launceston ..	1 4.3	8.8	8.0	6.2	6.7	0 10.4	7.7	7.5	8.1	6.0	7.4	7.7
Zeelan ..	1 2.4	8.9	8.6	6.9	7.5	0 10.1	8.5	8.3	8.6	7.0	8.4	9.5
Beaconsfield ..	1 4.1	9.1	9.0	6.7	7.4	0 10.3	9.0	8.5	9.0	7.3	8.7	8.3
Queenstown ..	1 3.1	9.4	9.3	7.3	6.9	0 10.7	8.6	9.1	9.5	7.4	8.3	9.5
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>1 4.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0 10.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>1 4.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0 11.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1915—Cont.

Particulars.	Mutt'n sh'lder	Mutt'n Loin	Mutt'n Neck	Chops Loin	Chops Leg	Chops Neck	Pork Leg	Pork Loin	Pork Belly	Pork Chops
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>N.S. WALES</b>										
Sydney ..	5.8	7.2	6.1	8.2	7.6	6.8	10.7	11.5	10.2	1 0.0
Newcastle ..	6.4	7.3	6.6	7.5	7.7	7.0	10.5	10.5	9.5	10.8
Broken Hill ..	7.7	8.3	7.4	9.4	9.3	8.9	10.9	10.9	9.2	1 0.5
Goulburn ..	6.6	7.7	5.9	7.9	7.7	6.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.4
Bathurst ..	6.0	6.7	5.5	6.9	7.0	6.1	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>										
Melbourne ..	6.1	6.9	5.8	8.1	7.9	6.2	10.6	11.5	11.4	1 0.1
Ballarat ..	7.0	7.8	6.6	8.6	8.7	7.2	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.2
Bendigo ..	6.7	7.7	6.4	8.5	8.4	7.2	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.5
Geelong ..	6.7	7.6	6.4	8.3	8.1	7.0	10.5	11.0	10.8	11.5
Warrnambool ..	7.3	8.6	7.2	8.7	8.6	7.7	10.1	10.3	10.0	10.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1 0.0</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>										
Brisbane ..	4.9	6.8	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	9.5	9.5	8.5	9.7
Toowoomba ..	5.0	6.9	5.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2
Rockhampt'n ..	4.8	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.4	8.4	7.5	8.4
Charters Towers ..	5.4	7.0	5.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.2	9.1
Warwick ..	4.8	6.3	5.2	6.4	6.4	5.9	8.4	8.3	7.6	8.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Adelaide ..	7.2	8.1	6.8	8.8	9.1	7.8	11.1	1 0.1	1 0.0	1 0.2
Moonta ..	7.6	8.0	7.0	8.6	8.8	7.6	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.7
Port Pirie ..	8.4	8.8	8.2	9.8	9.8	9.4	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2
Mt. Gambier ..	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7
Petersburg ..	7.3	7.9	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Perth ..	7.2	8.1	6.7	8.4	8.6	7.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	10.4
Kalgoorlie ..	7.5	9.0	7.2	9.3	9.6	8.7	11.6	11.5	10.0	11.8
Mid. Junction ..	7.9	8.6	7.0	8.6	9.1	7.6	10.2	10.3	9.6	10.6
Bunbury ..	9.0	9.5	8.0	10.0	10.0	8.5	10.0	10.0	9.4	10.0
Geraldton ..	8.1	8.8	6.3	9.0	9.0	8.2	10.0	9.9	9.5	10.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>										
Hobart ..	6.9	7.8	6.8	8.4	8.5	7.3	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.5
Launceston ..	7.1	7.6	6.5	8.6	8.3	7.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	10.0
Zeehan ..	8.0	9.0	7.8	9.5	9.6	8.4	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.9
Beaconsfield ..	7.7	8.3	7.4	9.3	9.7	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Queenstown ..	8.7	9.0	7.5	9.5	9.5	8.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>

## APPENDIX IV.

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1915.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—												Weighted Average for all Houses.	
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.		5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.		7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.			
N.S. WALES—	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sydney ..	12	2	14	6	18	0	20	10	25	0	29	10	19	0
Newcastle ..	6	2	8	8	12	3	15	7	19	6	24	4	12	6
Broken Hill* ..	2	10	4	0	5	6	6	9	8	0	9	4	4	7
Goulburn ..	6	11	10	1	15	3	20	2	25	3	31	6	17	4
Bathurst ..	5	7	7	6	9	9	12	6	19	4	23	4	12	0
Weighted Aver.	11	0	13	5	16	10	19	8	23	9	28	6	17	9
VICTORIA—														
Melbourne ..	9	4	11	11	15	4	19	0	22	7	27	7	16	11
Ballarat ..	4	6	5	6	8	3	11	1	13	5	18	2	9	11
Bendigo ..	4	7	6	9	8	11	12	8	15	3	20	6	10	2
Geelong ..	4	9	7	7	10	11	15	3	19	2	24	4	13	9
Warrnambool ..	5	0	8	8	11	5	13	9	16	8	20	2	12	1
Weighted Aver.	8	5	10	11	14	2	17	10	21	3	26	3	15	10
QUEENSLAND—														
Brisbane ..	6	8	8	8	11	4	14	5	17	11	24	3	13	5
Toowoomba ..	5	5	7	7	9	5	11	1	13	5	20	2	11	7
Rockhampton ..	7	0	7	11	9	8	12	5	14	10	18	8	11	10
Charters Towers ..	4	9	7	2	9	8	11	5	15	8	20	2	9	2
Warwick ..	4	4	5	7	8	6	10	6	13	0	15	11	8	10
Weighted Aver.	6	4	8	3	10	9	13	6	16	10	22	8	12	7
S. AUSTRALIA—														
Adelaide ..	8	3	11	3	14	3	17	4	21	0	25	0	16	7
Moonta, etc. ..	5	2	6	6	9	10	12	6	13	3	14	5	9	7
Port Pirie* ..	6	11	8	3	9	9	12	1	13	10	14	9	9	7
Mt. Gambier ..	6	1	8	1	10	3	13	5	15	4	18	8	11	2
Petersburg ..	8	5	10	8	13	8	15	9	17	9	20	3	13	3
Weighted Aver.	7	11	10	9	13	8	16	8	20	0	23	8	13	11
W. AUSTRALIA—														
Perth ..	8	9	11	2	13	10	17	1	20	5	24	1	13	3
Kalgoorlie ..	9	8	13	1	15	4	18	6	22	6	26	0	12	7
Mid. Junction ..	7	0	9	3	12	8	15	11	22	6	19	4	11	10
Bunbury ..	7	11	9	8	11	10	14	6	18	10	21	10	10	0
Geraldton ..	10	7	14	6	18	10	22	8	27	10	39	5	15	6
Weighted Aver.	8	11	11	6	14	2	17	5	21	1	24	7	13	0
TASMANIA—														
Hobart ..	8	8	11	5	13	9	16	0	19	1	21	11	14	6
Launceston ..	7	5	9	7	13	4	15	10	18	4	22	4	13	9
Zeehan ..	2	7	5	1	6	6	8	3	9	9	13	0	4	8
Beaconsfield ..	2	6	3	6	3	9	4	9	6	0	7	0	3	10
Queenstown ..	8	3	11	2	13	0	14	2	16	6	21	3	10	6
Weighted Aver.	7	9	10	2	12	10	15	0	17	9	21	0	13	1
Weighted Aver. 30 Towns ..	9	1	11	6	14	8	17	9	21	5	26	1	15	8

\* See remarks on page 40, paragraph (ii.).

† The rents are shewn to the nearest penny.

# APPENDIX V.

Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1913.	1914.	1915.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1913.	1914.	1915.
GROUP I. METALS					GROUP V. GROCERIES, &c.—				
Iron—Pig—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currents ..	lb.	0 5½	0 4½	0 6½
Mixed Nos.	ton	96 0	99 6	99 10	Raisins ..	doz. 1 lb.	0 5½	0 5½	0 6½
Rod and Bar	"	226 3	234 0	287 6	Herrings ..	tins	4 8	5 5	6 10½
Angle and Tee	"	210 0	214 0	276 0	Sardines ..	doz. hlvs	8 3½	8 1	8 11½
Plate ..	"	205 6	220 0	291 8	Tea ..	lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 10½
Hoop ..	"	215 10	225 6	308 0	Coffee ..	"	1 3	1 3	1 3
Galvanized	"				Cocoa ..	"	1 1½	1 1½	1 2½
Corrugated	"	373 9	383 6	525 2	Sugar ..	ton	448 2	432 8	463 1
Wire, Fencing	"	154 2	156 6	262 10	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	745 0	785 0	1,413 6	Sago ..	ton	314 4	277 0	352 1
Lead—Sheet ..	"	478 9	498 0	565 5	Rice ..	"	542 6	555 0	558 0
Piping ..	"	566 3	610 0	676 3	Salt—Fine ..	"	85 7½	90 0	93 9
Copper—Sheet	lb.	0 11½	1 0½	1 2½	Rock ..	"	62 6	62 6	75 0
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	22 6	23 9	25 0	Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb.	19 0	20 0	21 7
Tinned Plates ..	cwt.	16 10½	17 1	21 9½	Starch ..	tins	0 5	0 5½	0 5½
Quicksilver ..	lb.	2 9½	2 8½	3 10	Blue ..	lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½
GROUP II. TEXTILES					Matches ..	gross	2 0½	2 3½	4 3½
LEATHER, &c.					Candles ..	lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
Jute Goods—					Kerosene ..	gallon	0 11½	0 10½	0 11½
Branbags ..	doz.	6 7½	5 8	6 5½	Tobacco ..	lb	4 10½	5 0½	5 9½
Corn sacks ..	each	7 3	6 6	7 8½	GROUP VI. MEAT—				
Woolpacks ..	"	2 11	3 7	3 2	Beef ..	100 lb.	22 3½	23 0	50 3½
Leather—					Mutton ..	lb.	0 2½	0 3½	0 5½
Medium Crop	lb.	1 3½	1 4	1 4½	Lamb ..	each	11 2½	12 0	14 1½
Waxed Kip ..	"	1 7½	1 9	1 11½	Veal ..	lb.	0 2½	0 2½	0 4½
Waxed Split	"	0 11	1 0½	1 2½	Pork ..	"	0 5½	0 6½	0 7½
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 6½	0 6½	0 5½	GROUP VIII. BUILDING MATERIAL—				
Wool ..	"	0 9½	0 9½	0 10	Timber, Flooring				
Twine, Reaper	"	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	6 x 1½ ..	100 ft. lin	12 4½	12 6	15 3½
and Binder ..	"				6 x ..	"	9 9½	10 3½	12 4½
Tallow ..	ton	633 10½	526 0	645 2	6 x ..	"	8 7½	9 4	10 11½
GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—					6 x ..	"	6 3½	6 3½	7 5
Wheat ..	bushel	3 7½	4 4½	7 6	Weatherboards	"	7 3½	7 2	7 10
Flour ..	ton	174 7½	198 1	330 6	Oregon ..	1000 ft sp	152 5	129 0	164 2
Bran ..	"	101 4	119 4	158 4	Shelving ..	"	335 0	333 0	360 0
Pollard ..	"	103 6	123 6	188 4	Cement ..	cask	13 11	14 4½	21 2
Oats ..	bushel	2 2½	2 6½	4 6	White Lead	ton	735 10	792 0	873 9
Oatmeal ..	ton	335 6	346 0	542 11	Slates ..	1000	268 8	272 6	289 7
Barley—Malting	bushel	3 11½	4 0	5 7	GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—				
Feed ..	"	2 11½	2 9½	4 6	Cream of Tartar	lb.	0 10½	1 5½	2 0½
Maize ..	"	3 11½	3 11	5 3	Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	165 0	198 0	207 11
Hay ..	ton	112 6	106 8	185 5	Saltpetre ..	"	660 0	660 0	660 0
Straw ..	"	36 4½	40 5	92 9	Sulphur ..	"	196 8	200 0	275 0
Peas ..	bushel	4 4½	5 2½	6 11	Caulic Soda ..	cwt.	12 3	12 7	13 1½
Potatoes ..	ton	74 2	99 7	151 11	Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½
Malt ..	bushel	5 11	4 10	6 5	Alum ..	ton	206 8	216 6	248 4
Chaff ..	ton	68 5½	85 9	207 11					
Onions ..	"	124 4	160 9	123 9					
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—									
Ham ..	lb.	0 11	1 0½	1 1½					
Bacon ..	"	0 9½	0 9½	1 0½					
Cheese ..	"	0 8½	0 9½	1 0½					
Butter ..	"	0 11½	1 0½	1 5½					
Lard ..	"	0 7½	0 7	0 10½					
Eggs ..	doz.	0 11½	0 11½	1 4½					
Honey ..	lb.	0 3	0 3½	0 5					
Beeswax ..	"	1 3½	2½	1 5½					
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	5 8½	5 11	6 7					

## APPENDIX VI.

**Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1915.**

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (\*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements made, but which were not invariably in force on the 31st December, 1915. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, that pending further review of the rates of wage and hours of labour, those previously determined or agreed upon are usually maintained. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 50s. to 57s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 54s. and 60s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes and grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

## GROUP I.—WOOD FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coopering.</b>												
Coopers .. .. .	80	0	72	0†	*67/6 & 72/		66	0	80	0	70	0*
<b>Furniture and Bedding.†</b>												
Bedding Makers .. .	63	0	60	0	*51	4	54	0	60	0	48	0
Boult's Carver Operators .. .	69	0*	69	0	*60	6	61	6*	75	0	63	0
Cabinetmakers .. .	67	0	65	0	*60	6	56	0	69	0	57	0
Carpet Cutters .. .	73	0	65	0							57	0*
" Layers .. .	60	0	60	0	60	0*	56	0*			57	0
" Planners .. .	60	0	65	0							57	0
Chairmakers .. .	67	0	65	0	*60	6	56	0	69	0	57	0
Drape Cutters .. .	73	0										
Drape Fixers .. .			65	0								
French Polishers .. .	67	0	65	0	*56	10	56	0	66	0	57	0
Upholsterers .. .	67	0	65	0	*56	10	56	0	66	0	57	0
Wood Carvers .. .	67	0	65	0	*60	6	56	0	75	0	57	0
" Machinists .. .	67	0	63	0	*47	8	56	0	72	0	50/	to 57/
" Turners .. .	67	0	65	0	*60	6	56	0	69	0	57	0
<b>Mattress Making (Wire).‡</b>												
Finishers .. .	57	6	55	0	*53	2	48	0			48	0
Makers .. .	57	6	58	0	*53	2	50	0	66	0	48	0
Varnishers .. .	57	6	55	0	*53	2	43	0			48	0
<b>Organ Building.</b>												
Journeyman .. .			58	0								
<b>Overmantels and Mantelpieces‡</b>												
Journeyman .. .	67	0	65	0			56	0			57	0

## Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (4) 36 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (11) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (28) 56 hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter) (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours four months each in each year. (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter).

† Coopers employed in Breweries, 78s. ‡ Rates quoted for Melbourne in force from 1st January, 1916. || Coopers employed in Breweries, 72s., from 1st January, 1916.



## ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Agricultural Implements—cont</b>												
Sheet Iron Workers ..	52	6	58	0	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..
Storemen ..	52	6	52	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..
Strikers ..	54	0	55	0	..	..	48	0	57/	to 60/	..	..
Turners ..	64	0	64	0	..	..	60	0	72	0	..	..
Wheelwrights ..	63	0	64	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Bedstead Making.</b>												
Blacksmiths ..	59/	& 65/	58	0	55	0	48	0	..	..	..	..
Chillfitters (Modellers) ..	67	6*	73	0	67	6	56	0*	..	..	..	..
.. (Other) ..	60	0	61	0	52	6	56	0	..	..	..	..
Chippers ..	55	0	55	0	51	0	43	0	..	..	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	55	0	56	0	51	0	48	0	..	..	..	..
Electroplaters ..	60	0	69	0	50	0*	63	0	..	..	..	..
Fitters Up ..	56	0	58/	& 61/	52	6	51	0	..	..	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	55	0	56	0	51	0	50	0*	..	..	..	..
Frame Setters ..	58	0	59	0	57	6	54	0	..	..	..	..
Furnacemen ..	60	0	56	0	53	0	54	0*	..	..	..	..
Japanners ..	54	0	58	0	50	0	43/	& 51/	..	..	..	..
Lacquers ..	59	0	56	0	48	0*	48	0	..	..	..	..
Mounters ..	54	0	58	0	50	0	43/	& 51/	..	..	..	..
Polishers ..	57	0	56	0	48	0*	48	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Boiler Making.</b>												
Journeymen ..	72	0	72	0†	66/	& 71/6	72	0	72	0	60	0
Railway Men ..	68	0	63/	to 72/	64/6	to 70/6 *	72/	to 78/	72	0	63/	to 69/
<b>Brass Working.</b>												
Coremakers ..	68/	& 72/	58	0	44	0	48	0	72/	to 84/	..	..
Dressers ..	59	0	52	0	44	0	43	0	..	..	..	..
Finishers ..	60	0	64	0	60	6	69	0*	72	0	51	0
Furnace Men ..	59	0	54	6	49	6	43	0	66	0	42	0
Moulders ..	68/	& 72/	64	0	66	0	60	0	72/	to 84/	60	0
Polishers ..	60	0	57	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Cycles and Motors.</b>												
Assemblers ..	56	0	57/6	& 60/	..	..	..	..	58	6*	48	0
Cleaners ..	52	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0
Filers ..	52	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	57	0*	48	0
Fitters ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	72	0*	60	0
Frame Builders ..	56/	& 60/	57/6	& 62/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	0
Repairers ..	56/	& 60/	57/6	& 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0
Turners (Cycle) ..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0*	..	..
.. (Motor) ..	70	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0
Wheel Builders ..	52	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	0
<b>Electrical Installation.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	72	0	66	0	63	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Cable Jointers ..	72	0	69	0	69	0	60	0	..	..	60	0
Fitters ..	74	0	66	0	69	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Linemen ..	66	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	63	0	54/	& 57/
Mechanics ..	66	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0	63	0
Patrolmen ..	..	..	63	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	60	0
Wiremen ..	64	0*	63	0	60	0	51	0	66	0	57	0
.. Assistant ..	..	..	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	0
Other Adults ..	57	0*	56	0	..	..	48	0	54	0	51	0
<b>Electrical Supply.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	72	0	54/	& 63/	63	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Cable Jointers ..	74	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	..	..	60	0
Carboner (arc lamp attend.) ..	54	0	54	0	57	0	48	0	..	..	54	0
Instrument Makers ..	70	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0*	63	0
Linemen ..	66	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	63	0	54/	& 57/
Meter Fixers ..	66	0*	55	6	..	..	51	0	..	..	51	0
.. Testers ..	70	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	..	..	60	0
Patrolmen (Night) ..	60	0*	66	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	60	0
Shift Electrician ..	74	0	66	0	63/	& 76/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..	..	60	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	63	0
Switchboard Attendants ..	60	0	54	0	..	..	48	0	..	..	51	0
Switchmen ..	..	..	52	6	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	57	0*	51	0	..	..	48	0	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † From 13th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Electrical Trades.</b>												
Fitters .. ..	74	0	66	0	69	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Mechanics .. ..	66	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0	63	0
Wiremen .. ..	64	0*	63	0	60	0*	51	0	66	0	57	0
<b>Electroplating.</b>												
Makers Up .. ..	58	0	52	0	..	..	51	0*	..	..	..	..
Platers .. ..	66	0	70	0	50	0*	66	0	66	0	..	..
Polishers .. ..	58/ & 61/		60	0	50	0*	48	0*	..	..	..	..
<b>Engineering.†</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	78	0	70	0	75	2	63/ & 69/		78	0	60	0
Bolt and Nut Machinists .. ..	62	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	66	0*	..	..
Borers and Slotters .. ..	68/ & 76/		70	0	66	0	60/ & 66/		66	0	60	0
Brassfinishers .. ..	76	0	64	0	71	6	60	0	72	0	51	0
Coppersmiths .. ..	78	0	70	0	71	6	69	0	78	0	60	0
Drillers (Radial) .. ..	..	..	58	0*	55	0*	58	0	66	0	60	0
„ (Other) .. ..	59	0	54	0	60	6	52	0	60	0	60	0
Drophammer Smiths .. ..	72	0	70	0	71	6	69	0	72	0	..	..
Fitters .. ..	76	0	70	0	71	6	66	0	72	0	60	0
Lappers and Grinders .. ..	59	0	58	0	71	6	66	0	..	..	..	..
Millers (Universal) .. ..	..	..	70	0	71	6	69	0	72	0	60	0
„ (Other) .. ..	68/ & 76/		58	0	71	6	66	0	66	0	60	0
Oliversmiths .. ..	72	0	70	0	71	6	..	..	72	0	..	..
Pattern Makers .. ..	80	0	76	0	77	0	69	0	81	0	60	0
Planers (Rail & Plate Edge) .. ..	68/ & 76/		58	0	60	6	54	0	66	0	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	68/ & 76/		70	0	66	0	60	0	66	0	60	0
Shapers .. ..	68/ & 76/		58/ & 70/		66	0	60	0	66	0	60	0
Springsmiths .. ..	70	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	78	0*	..	..
Turners .. ..	76	0	70	0	71	6	69	0	72	0	60	0
<b>Farrying.</b>												
Fremmen .. ..	72	0	60	0	152	6	60	0	66	0*	45	0*
Floormen .. ..	66	0	55	0	147	6	54	0	60	0*	40	0*
Shoeing Smiths .. ..	72	0	60	0	152	6	60	0	66	0*	45	0*
<b>Ironworkers' Assistants.</b>												
Boilermakers (Helpers) .. ..	57	0	58	0†	46	9	51	0	57/ to 60/		48	0
„ (Labourers) .. ..	54	0	52	0†	49	6	51	0	54	0	45	0
Engineers' Labourers .. ..	54	0	52	0	45	10	51	0	57	0	45	0
Furnacemen (Assistant) .. ..	57	0	55	0	45	10	50	0	54	0*	..	..
General Labourers .. ..	54	0	48	0	45	10	51	0	54/ to 60/		45	0
Moulders' Labourers .. ..	54	0	48	0	45	10	48	0	54	0	42	0
Strikers .. ..	59	0	54	0	45	10 & 49	51	0	57	0	48	0
<b>Moulding Iron.</b>												
Coremakers (Machine) .. ..	72	0	60	0	46	9	60	0	66	0	60	0
„ (Other) .. ..	72	0	66/ & 72/		46	9	60	0	66	0	60	0
Dressers and Fettlers .. ..	56	0	56	6	44	0	50	0	54	0*	42	0
Furnacemen .. ..	62/ to 68/		58	0	52	3	54	0	66	0*	42	0
Moulders (Machine) .. ..	68	0	60	0	66	0	54	0	66	0	60	0
„ (Other) .. ..	72	0	66/ & 72/		66	0	60	0	66	0	60	0
<b>Moulding Piano Frames</b> .. ..	62/ & 67/		66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Moulding Pipes (Bank).</b>												
Casters and Finishers .. ..	60	0	57	0	..	..	66	0*	66/ to 84/		..	..
Coremakers .. ..	60	0	66/ & 72/		..	..	..	..	60	0	..	..
Footmen (4-in. and under) .. ..	66	0	60	0	60	6	60	0*	66	0	..	..
„ (5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	68	0	63	0	60	6	60	0*	72	0	60	0*
Headmen (4-in. and under) .. ..	72	0	66	0	66	0	66	0*	72	0	..	..
„ (5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	74	0	72	0	66	0	66	0*	78	0	60	0*
<b>Pipes (Machine).</b>												
Coremakers (Faucet) .. ..	60	0	66/ & 72/		51	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Spigot) .. ..	60	0	60/ & 63/		45	10 & 49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters .. ..	60	0	66/ & 72/		55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † In Melbourne the current Wages Board Determination provides for special rates of wages for *night shifts*. ‡ From 13th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Moulding Pipes (Vertical).</b>												
Casters .. .. .	60	0	57	0	57	9	..	..	66	0	60	0*
Coremakers .. .. .	60	0	57	0	46	9	66	0*	66	0	60	0*
Corers .. .. .	60	0	57	0	57	9	..	..	60	0	..	..
Rammers .. .. .	60	0	57	0	52	3	60	0*	66	0	60	0*
<b>Moulding Steel.</b>												
Coremakers .. .. .	72	0	60/ to 72/		55	0	60	0	72	0*	..	..
Moulders .. .. .	72	0	60/ to 72/		66	0	54/ & 60/		84	0*	..	..
<b>Moulding Stove.</b>												
Moulders .. .. .	62/ to 67/		66	0	55	0	60	0	66	0*	..	..
<b>Ovenmaking.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. .. .	60	0	58	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders and Polishers .. .. .	58/ & 60/		60	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovenmakers .. .. .	62	0	60	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sheet Metal Workers.</b>												
Canister Makers .. .. .	51	0	57	0	52	0	50	0	57	6*	..	..
Japanners (Coating or Brushwork) .. .. .	..		51	0	54	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Grainers, Liners etc.) .. .. .	..		55	0	54	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Ornamental) .. .. .	..		60	0	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. .. .	51/ & 56/		56	0	52	0	46	6	57	6	..	..
Solderers .. .. .	54	0	54/ & 56/		54	0	50	0	57	6	51	0*
Tinsmiths .. .. .	66	0	60	0	54	0	52	0	65	0	54	0*
<b>Wireworking (Barbed Wire).</b>												
Toolsharpeners or Machinists .. .. .	54	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Galvanising—</b>												
Galvanisers .. .. .	60	0	60	0	..	..	48	0*	..	..	..	..
Picklers .. .. .	60	0	55	0	..	..	48	0*	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. .. .	60	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Nailmakers—</b>												
Case Wirens .. .. .	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. .. .	54	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setters Up .. .. .	55	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen .. .. .	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers .. .. .	60/ & 64/		57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Netting Workers—</b>												
Hand-Loom Weavers .. .. .	58	0	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers .. .. .	48	0	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. .. .	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Working—</b>												
Journeymen .. .. .	58	0	54	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials.</b>												
Bottlers .. .. .	60	0	47/6 & 50/	50	0*	44	8	54	0	45	0	
Bottlewashers .. .. .	58	0	43 6	40	0*	44	8	51	0	49	0	*
Drivers (Motor) .. .. .	16	3	45 0	2	47 6	43	65	0				
” (One Horse) .. .. .	15	8	45 0	2	45 0	42	54	0	55	0	47	0
” (Two-Horse) .. .. .	16	1	45 2 6	2	50 0	42	55	0	55	0	52	0
Grooms or Stablemen .. .. .	15	8	45 0	2	45 0	42	54	0	2	50 0		
Loaders .. .. .	58	0	43 6	50	0*	44	8	51	0	45	0	
Packers .. .. .	58	0	43 6	50	0*	44	8	54	0	45	0	
Wirers .. .. .	58	0	43 6	32	6*	44	8	51/ & 54/		45	0	
<b>Baking (Bread).</b>												
Board Hands .. .. .	50	0	76 0	60/ & 65/		60	0	63	0	52	6	
Carters (One-Horse) .. .. .	2	60 0	3	151 0	2	47 6	1	48 0	2	56 0	2	47 0
” (Two-Horse) .. .. .	2	60 0	3	151 0	2	52 6	1	50 0	2	56 0	2	57 0
Doughmen .. .. .	60	0	76 0	60/ & 65/		60	0	63	0	52	6	
Forehands .. .. .	65/ & 70/		84 0	70/ to 75/		60	0	68	0	66	0	
Ovenmen .. .. .	65	0	76 0	65/ & 70/		60	0	68	0	52	6	
Singlehands .. .. .	65	0	84 0	70 0		60	0	68	0	66	0	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	48	0	48	0	40/ to 50/*		..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers .. ..	62	6	58	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	65	0
Brakesmen .. ..	55	0	51	0	45/ to 50/*		..	..	..	..	48	0
Mixers .. ..	50/6 & 53/		54	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	55	0
Oven Firemen .. ..	55	0	51	0	45/ to 50/*		..	..	..	..	52	6
Storemen .. ..	60	0	51	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 52 6*		..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	56	0
Bottle Packers .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	56	0
Bottlers and Washers .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	56	0
Cellarmen .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	59	0
Drivers (One-Horse) .. ..	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	60	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 56	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	1 <sup>9</sup> 63	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 63	0	60	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 56	0
„ (Motor, under 3 tons) .. ..	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 63	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 63	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 63	0	..	..	59	0
„ (3 tons & over) .. ..	1 <sup>9</sup> 66	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 66	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 66	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 66	0	67/6 & 70/		62	0
Engine Drivers .. ..	66/ & 72/		66/ & 78/		56/ to 72/		72	0	75	0*	47/6 & 80/*	
Firemen .. ..	60	0	60/ & 66/		54	0	66	0	63	0	48	0
Greasers and Trimmers .. ..	54	0	54	0	48/ & 60/		60	0	63	0*	48	0
Malt Hands .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	56	0
Stablemen and Grooms .. ..	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 30	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 56	0
Towermen .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	56	0
<b>Butchering (Carcase).</b>												
Carters (One Horse) .. ..	3 <sup>0</sup> 58	6†	..	..	1 <sup>5</sup> 53	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 48	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 47	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	3 <sup>0</sup> 63	6†	1 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 49	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	0
Chilling Room Hands .. ..	54	0	66	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 57 6 to 70/		..	..	1 <sup>9</sup> 61	0	..	..
Labourers (Beef) .. ..	60	0	48	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 52	6	45	0	51	0	52	6
„ (Mutton) .. ..	1 <sup>5</sup> 52	6	48	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 52	6	45	0	51	0	52	6
Scalders .. ..	1 <sup>5</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 57	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 55	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 54	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	6
Slaughtermen (Beef) .. ..	85	0	80	0	75	0	60	0	70	0	65	0
„ (Mutton) .. ..	†		80	0	75	0	58	0	70	0	65	0
<b>Butchering (Retail).</b>												
Carters (Cash Cutting) .. ..	..	..	1 <sup>9</sup> 57	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 70	0	..	..	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 60	0
„ (One Horse) .. ..	50	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 53	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 50	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 47	0
„ (Two Horse) .. ..	..	..	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 55	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 51	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	0
General Hands .. ..	55	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 57	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 70	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 58	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	6
Salts .. ..	65	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 57	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 58	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 70	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	6
Shopmen .. ..	60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 65	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 58	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 60	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	6
Smallgoodsmen .. ..	& 65	0	& 70	0	& 70	0	& 65	0	& 70	0	& 60	0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	65	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 65	0	70	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 65	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 70	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 60	0
„ .. ..	60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 57	0	60	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 58	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 60	0	2 <sup>3</sup> 52	6
<b>Butter Making.</b>												
Buttermaker .. ..	63/ & 68/		52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream Grader .. ..	60	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream or Milk Tester .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Machinists (Milk, Drying, etc.)</b>												
Machinists (Pasteurizer) .. ..	50	6	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Separator, Weighing, etc.) .. ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen or Packers .. ..	50	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cheesemaking.</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	..	..	2 <sup>5</sup> 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	2 <sup>5</sup> 45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cold Storage and Ice.</b>												
Carters (Motor) .. ..	4 <sup>5</sup> 59	0	50	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (One Horse) .. ..	& 61	0†	1 <sup>5</sup> 50	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 47	6	1 <sup>9</sup> 48	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 54	0*	47	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	& 56	6†	1 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 52	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 60	0*	52	0
„ .. ..	& 59	0†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Hands .. ..	60	0	66	0	4 <sup>6</sup> 62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullers and Stackers .. ..	54	0	1 <sup>5</sup> 60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabbit Packers .. ..	52	0	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Piece-work rates ‡ From 28th January, 1916. § Hobart rates from 1st January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Confectionery.</b> ¶												
Journeyman .. ..	68	0	57	6	52	6	54	0	60	0	50	0*
Labourers .. ..	48	0	45	0	36	0	48	0	50	0	..	..
Storemen (Head) ..	53	0	50	0	50/ & 55/*		50	0	60	0	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	to 67	6*										
	50	0	45	0	42/6to48/*		45	0	50	0	..	..
<b>Ham and Bacon Curing.</b>												
Casing Cleaners (Foreman)	58	0	63	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	60	0
Curers (First Hand) ..	75	0	67	6	70	0	..	..	..	..	57	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	65	0	54/ & 58/		56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters Up (First Hand)	67	6	67	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	60	0	60	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
Ham Baggers .. ..	..	..	53	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lardmen .. ..	50	0	51/ & 62/6		60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Rollers and Trimmers ..	60	0	60	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Scalders .. ..	55	0	60	0	62	6	..	56	0	..	52	6
Shavers .. ..	55	0	60	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
Slaughtermen .. ..	65	0	67	6	70	0	..	56	0	..	55	0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	55	0	60	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand) ..	65	0	67	6	70	0	..	..	..	..	57	6
Smallgoodsmen (Assistant)	52	6	55	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Smokers (First Hand) ..	60	0	62	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	52	6	51	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washers (First Hand) ..	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	52	6	51	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	54	0	54	0	50	0*	45	0	..	..	48	0
Solderers .. ..	57	0	54	0	56	0*	48	0	..	..	51	0
<b>Malting.</b>												
Maltsters .. ..	56	0	60	0	63	0	..	60	0	..	56	0*
<b>Meat Packing.</b>												
Cappers .. ..	64	0	54	0*	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers .. ..	48/ to 54/		52	0*	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands .. ..	52	0	54	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jokermen .. ..	64	0	52	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquerers .. ..	64	0	52	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine Makers .. ..	56	6	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	54	0	52	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamers .. ..	64	0	60	0*	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Milk Delivery.</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 <sup>s</sup> 59	0	2 <sup>s</sup> 50	0	2 <sup>s</sup> 47	6	1 <sup>s</sup> 50	6	2 <sup>s</sup> 56	0	2 <sup>s</sup> 47	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 <sup>s</sup> 58	0	2 <sup>s</sup> 55	0	..	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 50	6	..	..	2 <sup>s</sup> 52	0
<b>Milling—(Condiments).§</b>												
Grinders .. ..	67	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixers or Blenders .. ..	59	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	59	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone Dressers .. ..	67	6	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Milling (Flour).</b>												
Engine Drivers .. ..	65/ to 71/†		64/6to73/6		56/ to 72/		60/ to 69/		66/ to 75/*		47/6 & 60/	
Firemen .. ..	59/ to 65/†		57/ to 63/		54	0	54/ to 60/		..		..	
Millers (Head) .. ..	80	0	73	6	80	0	70	0	68	0	65	0
„ (Shift) .. ..	71/ to 79/		68/ to 73/6		62/6 to 70/		63/ to 70/		68	0*	52	6
Millwrights .. ..	74	0	69	6	..	..	66	0	..	..	65	0
Packermen .. ..	57	6	57	6	60	0	51	0	54	0	42	0
Purifiers .. ..	59	0	59	0	60	0	52	6	..	..	42	0
Silksmen .. ..	59	0	59	0	60	0	52	6	..	..	42	0
Smuttermen .. ..	57	6	57	6	60	0	51	0	54	0*	..	..
Storemen (Head) .. ..	59/ & 63/		59/ & 63/		62/6 & 65/		52/ & 56/		51	0	50	0
Topmen .. ..	59	0	59	0	60	0	52	6	..	..	42	0
Truckers and others ..	57	6	57	6	..	..	51	0	48	0	42	0
Wheat Carriers .. ..	80	0†	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	50	0
<b>Milling (Oatmeal).</b>												
Kilnmen .. ..	62	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0
Millers (Head) .. ..	73	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157      † Computed on the hourly rate for 48 hours.      ‡ From 28th January, 1916.      § Melbourne rates from 20th January, 1916.  
 ¶ Adelaide rates from 8th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Milling (Rice).†</b>						
Dryingroom Hands .. ..	58 6	51 6	..	..	..	..
Millers (Head) .. ..	65 0	62 6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	52 6	51 6	..	..	..	..
Stonedressers .. ..	60 0	55 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Pastrycooking.</b>						
Carters .. ..	1 <sup>s</sup> 52 6	1 <sup>s</sup> 40 0	1 <sup>s</sup> 47 6	48 0	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 42 0
Packers .. ..	52/ to 63/	50 0	..	..	..	..
Pastrycooks .. ..	63 0	56 0	1 <sup>s</sup> 70 0	60 0	60 0	66 0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	1 <sup>s</sup> 48 0	50 0	1 <sup>s</sup> 60 0	..	..	52 6
<b>Poulterers.</b>						
Bench Hands (1st Rate) ..	57 6	57 6	..	..	..	..
„ (2nd Rate) .. ..	52 6	50 0	..	..	..	..
Foremen .. ..	65 0	65 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>						
Foremen .. ..	65 0*	55 0	..	..	..	..
Headmen .. ..	60 0*	47 6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	52/ to 60/0*	38/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars).</b>						
Sorting and Packing ..	†	54 0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—COLTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>						
Bootmakers .. ..	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
<b>Dyeing and Cleaning.</b>						
Clothes Cleaners .. ..	50/ to 60/*	50 0	..	..	..	..
Dyers (Black) .. ..	70 0*	50 0	..	..	..	..
„ (Colour) .. ..	70 0*	55 0	..	..	..	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	45 0*	45 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Hatmaking (Straw).</b>						
Bleachers .. ..	..	50 0	..	..	..	..
Blockers .. ..	1 <sup>s</sup> 55 7	56 0	..	..	..	..
Foremen .. ..	1 <sup>s</sup> 60 0	63 0	..	..	..	..
Stiffeners .. ..	1 <sup>s</sup> 55 7	56 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Order.)</b>						
Cutters .. ..	75 0	60 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0*
Pressers .. ..	60 0	55 0	52 6	55 0	60 0	60 0
Tailors .. ..	60 0	60 0	55 0	60 0	70 0	70 0*
Trimmers .. ..	65 0	52 6	50 0	51 0	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>						
Brushers .. ..	50 0	36 0	42 6	36 0	..	..
Cutters .. ..	65 0	60 0	57 6	60 0	70 0	..
Folders .. ..	50 0	45 0	42 6	45 0	..	..
Machinists .. ..	..	55 0	50 0	50 0	65 0	..
Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	60 0	55 0	52 6	55 0	60 0	60 0
„ (Trouser and Vest Hands) ..	60 0	55 0	52 6	50 0	60 0	60 0
Tailors .. ..	60 0	60 0	65 0	60 0	70 0	..
Trimmers .. ..	65 0	52 6	50 0	50 0	..	..
Under Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	50 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	60 0	45 0*
Under Pressers (Trouser and Vest Hands) ..	48 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	50 0	45 0*
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills).</b>						
Carders .. ..	48 0	48 0	45 0*	48 0*	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 54 0*
Dyehousemen .. ..	48 0	48 0	45 0*	..	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 40 0*
Foremen .. ..	65 0	60 0	..	60 0*	..	..
Labourers (General) ..	48 0	48 0	45 0*	48 0*	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 48 0*
„ (Willyhouse) .. ..	48 0	48 0	45 0*	48 0*	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 48 0*
Milling Hands .. ..	48 0	50 0	45 0*	48 0*	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48 0	48 0	45 0*	48 0*	..	1 <sup>s</sup> 42 0*
Pattern Weavers .. ..	48 0	54 0	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Melbourne rates from 7th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—cont.</b>												
Scourers .. .. .	48	0	50	0	48	0*	48	0*	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 36	0*
Spinners .. .. .	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 45	0*
Tuners .. .. .	56	0	52	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 55	0*
Twisters in .. .. .	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 46	0*
Warpers .. .. .	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 45	0*
<b>Tiemaking.</b>												
Cutters (Lining) .. .. .	..	..	40	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Silk) .. .. .	..	..	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Cutters (Rubber Material) .. .. .	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. .. .	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garment Makers .. .. .	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<b>Bookbinding.</b>												
Feeders .. .. .	30	0*	36	0	42	0	45	0	..	..	70	0*
Finishers .. .. .	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Journeyman Bookbinders .. .. .	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Marblers .. .. .	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Paper Rulers .. .. .	65/ to 77/6		64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
<b>Engraving (Process).†</b>												
Engravers .. .. .	756	0	665	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Etchers (Half-tone) .. .. .	763/ & 70/		670	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Line) .. .. .	756/ & 65/		665	0	665	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mounters .. .. .	745	0	645	0	647	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators .. .. .	763/ & 70/		665	0	665	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .. .. .	756/ & 65/		655	0	655	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routers .. .. .	745	0	655	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lithographing.</b>												
Printers .. .. .	62	6	60	0	65	0	58	0	..	..	..	..
Rotary Machinists .. .. .	67	6	67	6	65	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..
Stone Polishers .. .. .	30/ to 60/*		45	0	42	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing (Daily Newspapers).</b>												
Compositors (Day Work) .. .. .	88	0	90	0	673	4	76	0	67	6	63	0*
„ (Night Work) .. .. .	104	0	100	0	673	4	80	0	680	0	70	0*
Linotype Attendants—												
Day Work .. .. .	..	..	42/ to 50/		650	0*	50	0	655	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	..	..	655	0	650	0*	55	0	660	0*	60	0*
„ Operators—Day Work .. .. .	†	†	†		684	0	672	0	680	0	†	†
Night Work .. .. .	†	†	†		684	0	†		690	0	†	†
Machinists (First Hand)—												
Day Work .. .. .	75	0	169	0	690	0*	70	0	65	0	70	0*
Night Work .. .. .	85	0	677	0	6100	0*	70	0	665	0	670	0*
Publishers .. .. .	57/6 & 60/		46/ to 58/8		60	0	57	0	60	0*	60	0*
Readers—Day Work .. .. .	80	0	85	0	665	0	76	0	675	0	63	0*
Night Work .. .. .	100	0	90	0	665	0	80	0	685	0	670	0*
Readers' Assistant—												
Day Work .. .. .	45	0	52	6	640	0	45	0	657	0	45	0*
Night Work .. .. .	55	0	60	0	640	0	50	0	657	0	650	0*
Stereotypers (1st Class)—												
Day Work .. .. .	67	6	169	0	675	0	58	0	70	0*	70	0*
Night Work .. .. .	72	6	677	0	675	0	64	0	670/ to 80/*		670	0*
Stereotypers' Assistant—												
Day Work .. .. .	60	0	1657	6	640	0	45	0	655	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	65	0	666	0	640	0	50	0	655	0*	650	0*
<b>Printing (Jobbing Offices).</b>												
Compositors .. .. .	65	0	66	0	60	0	60	0	65	0*	63	0*
Electrotypers .. .. .	70	0	66	0	60	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. .. .	48	0*	42	0	42	0	45	0	655	0*	..	..
Linotype Operators .. .. .	675	0	675	3	665/ & 73/4		672	0	680/ & 90/*		†	†
Machinists .. .. .	56/ & 60/		66	0	52/ & 60/		56	0	65	0*	63	0*
Monoline Operators .. .. .	671	3	675	3	665/ & 73/4		672	0	680/ & 90/*		†	†
Monotype Operators .. .. .	663	9	675	3	660/ & 66/		672	0	680	0*	†	†
„ Casting Machinists .. .. .	648	0*	645	6	647	6	52	0	..	..	..	..
Readers .. .. .	65	0	70	0	65	0	60	0	670	0*	63	0*
Stereotypers .. .. .	60	0	66	0	52/ & 60/		60	0	670	0*	70	0*
Typograph Operators .. .. .	675	0	675	3	665/ & 73/4		672	0	65	0*	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Other than in Newspaper offices. Higher rates quoted for Sydney are paid in Newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Asphalting.</b>												
Layers (Cold Work) ..	54	0*	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Hot Work) ..	54	0*	63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	..	..	376	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	54	0*	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	..	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	55	0*	50	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Boatbuilding.</b>												
Boatbuilders ..	68	0	60	0*	50	0*	..	..	84	0	66	0*
<b>Brickmaking. §</b>												
Burners ..	61	6	375	0	267	8	360	0	270	0	49	6
„	& 63	0	..	..	& 70	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carters (One Horse) ..	251	0	249	0*	267	6	48	0	54	0	242	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	256	0	255	0*	252	0	50	0	60	0	247	0
Clayholemen ..	62	0	54	0	56	0	51	0	60	0	48	0*
Drawers ..	64	0	65	0	56	0	54	0	..	..	49	6
Labourers ..	58	0	48	0	52	0	51/ & 54/*	..	56	0	48	0*
Loaders Out ..	58	0	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..	48	0*
Loftsmen ..	54	0	48	0	52	0	48	0	52	0	48	0
Machinemen ..	60	0	159	6	160	8	52	0	58/ & 62/	..	48	0
Panmen ..	58	0	159	6	52	0	51/ & 54/*	..	58	0	48	0
Pit Foremen ..	70	0	73	0*	60	0	60	0*	66	0	57	0*
„ Men ..	62	0	57	0	56	0	51	0	60	0	48	0
„ Shooters ..	66	0	61	0	60	0	..	..	66	0	51	0
Setters ..	64	0	61	0	54/ & 56/	..	56	0	62/ & 64/	..	54	0
Truckers ..	..	..	52	0	52	0	34	0	56	0	48	0
Wheelers ..	58	0	52	0	52/ & 56/	..	48	0	60	0	48	0
Yardmen ..	58	0	48	0	52	0	48	0	56	0	48	0
<b>Broom-making (Millet).</b>												
Sorters (Head) ..	63	0	62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) ..	51/ to 55/	..	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnishers Ringers and Sizers ..	per 1000	2 7	2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brushmaking.</b>												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	60	0	52	6	..	..	52	6	..	..	..	..
Finishers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Boring) ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
„ (Boults Carver) ..	63	0*	64	0	..	..	64	0	..	..	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	67	6	67	6	..	..	67	6	..	..	..	..
Fan Workers (Hair & Bass)	60	0	55	0	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Candle Making. †</b>												
Acidifiers ..	57	6	57	0	53	0*	53	0	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	52	6	52	0	45	0	48	0	..	..	..	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	60	0	57	0	..	..	53	0	..	..	..	..
Moulders ..	54	6	55	0	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Press-room Gangers ..	55	0	55	0	47	0	51	0	..	..	..	..
Stillmen ..	57	6	57	0	50	0	53	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Makers.</b>												
Guillotine and other Cutters	54/ & 60/*	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	50	0*	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coachmaking (Road).</b>												
Bodymakers ..	60	0	63	0	51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Labourers ..	45	0	42	0	39	5	45	0	54	0*	45	0*
Painters ..	60	0	63	0	51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
„ Labourers ..	46	0	42	0	39	5	51	0	54	0*	..	..
Smiths ..	60	0	63	0	51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
„ Strikers ..	45	0	42	0	35	9	45	0	60	0	..	..
Trimmers ..	60	0	63	0	51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Vycemen ..	51	0	63	0	..	..	45	0	60	0*	45	0
Wheelmaking Machinists	60	0	63	0	51	4	60	0	63	0	64	0*
Wheelwrights ..	60	0	63	0	51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
<b>Coachmaking (Axlemaking).</b>												
Centre Turners ..	60	0	45	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..
Faceplate Workers ..	60	0	54	0	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Sydney rates from 7th January, 1916. Melbourne rates from 14th January, 1916. § Brisbane rates from 22nd January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Coachmaking (Springmaking)</b>						
Fitters .. ..	60 0	60 0	..	60 0*	..	..
Spring Makers .. ..	60 0	60 0	..	60 0*	..	..
<b>Pellmongering.</b>						
Bate Hands .. ..	54 0	50 0	48 0*	..	..	..
Green Hands .. ..	52 6	50 0	48 0*	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	52 6	50 0	48 0	53 0*	..	..
Limepit Men .. ..	54 0	50 0	51 0	53 0*	..	..
Machinists (Burring) ..	57 0	50 0	54 0*	..	..	..
" (Fleshing) .. ..	57 0	50 0	51 0	..	..	..
" (Scouring) .. ..	52 6	51 0	51 0	..	..	..
" (Setting Out) .. ..	57 0	50 0	48 0	..	..	..
Soakholemen .. ..	57 0	50 0	51 0*	..	..	..
Sweathouse Men .. ..	54 0	51 0	54 0	..	..	..
Wool Sorters .. ..	57 0	55 0	48 0*	53 0*	..	..
<b>Fibrous-Plaster Working.</b>						
Fixers' Assistants .. ..	54 0*	54 1	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	54 0*	54 0	..	..	..	..
Shop Hands .. ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Gas Making and Supply.†  </b>						
Blacksmiths .. ..	72 0*	71 0	60 6*	63 0*	78 0*	67 6
Coke Trimmers .. ..	60 0	28 6 5	..	..	54 0*	60 0*
Engine Drivers .. ..	66 0	70/ to 80/	56/ to 72/	28 5 0	66/ & 69/	69 0*
Gas Fitters .. ..	72 0	67 3 4	60 6	62 0	78 0	69 0*
Labourers .. ..	54 0	56 0	28 5 6 0	54 0	54 0	52 6
Mainlayers .. ..	70/ & 78/	..	18 56/10 to 66/	..	72 0	..
Metermakers .. ..	66 0	72 0	..	..	72 0	..
Meter Testers .. ..	54/ & 60/	60 0	..	..	..	..
Service Layers .. ..	60 0	59 0	18 56/10, 62	66 0*	66 0	58 0
" (Labourers) .. ..	55 6	57 6	18 52/3 & 57/	54 0	54 0	54 0
Stokers .. ..	66 0	68 0	28 7 9 4	28 82 6	66/ & 73/6	64 6
Yardmen .. ..	54 0	56 0	18 49, 6 & 54	54 0	54 0	52 6
<b>Glassfoundry.</b>						
Bottlestoppers .. ..	57 0	57 0	..	..	..	..
Furnacemen .. ..	28 66 6	28 66 6	..	28 59 6	..	..
" (Assistant) .. ..	28 59 6	28 59 6	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	51 0	51 0	..	48 0*	..	..
Lehrmen .. ..	51 3	51 3	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	54 0	51 0	..	55 0*	..	..
Sorters .. ..	54 0	54 0	..	48 0*	..	..
<b>Glassworking and Glazing.</b>						
Bevellers .. ..	63/ & 64/	55 0	..	56 0	..	60 0
Cementers .. ..	35/ to 48/	42 0	..	36 0	..	..
Cutters & Glaziers (Other)	62 0	50 0	..	48 0	..	..
" (Plate) .. ..	62 0	52 6	..	56 0	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	63 0	52 6	..	56 0	..	..
Packers .. ..	48 0*	48 0	..	48 0	..	..
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	66 0	..	..	60 0	..	..
" (Others) .. ..	63 0	55 0	..	56 0	..	..
<b>Horsehair Working.</b>						
Curlers .. ..	60 0*	60 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands .. ..	60 0*	50 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and Others	50/ to 60/	45 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.</b>						
Chainmakers .. ..	65 0	57 6	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Engravers .. ..	70 0	65 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Mounters .. ..	65 0	60 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Setters .. ..	70 0	65 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
Watch and Clock Makers	1170 0	1170 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
" " Repairers	1170 0	1170 0	60 0*	60 0	70 0*	60 0*
<b>Leather (Small Goods).‡</b>						
Foremen .. ..	..	65 0	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. ..	57 0*	60 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Manures (Animal).</b>						
Fertiliser Hands .. ..	54 0	54 0	56 6	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1916. ‡ Melbourne rates from 20th January, 1916. || Working hours per week for main and service layers and yardsmen are 44 in North Brisbane and 48 in South Brisbane.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Manures (Artificial).†</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Acid Retortmen .. ..	.. ..	56 0	.. ..	58 0	60 0	.. ..
Bagging Men .. ..	.. ..	53 0	.. ..	55 0	54 0	.. ..
Bin Workers .. ..	.. ..	53/ & 59/	.. ..	55 0	57 0	.. ..
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..	.. ..	53 0	.. ..	55 0	57 0	.. ..
Chamber Burners .. ..	.. ..	56 0	.. ..	58 0	60 0	.. ..
Crushers and Mixers .. ..	.. ..	56 0	.. ..	55/ & 58/	57 0	.. ..
Labourers .. ..	.. ..	53 0	.. ..	55 0	54 0	.. ..
<b>Masons (Marble and Stone).</b>						
Carvers .. ..	80 0	82 6	62 4	70 0	.. ..	.. ..
Machinists (Carborundum)	64 0	62 0	62 4*	56 0	78 0*	.. ..
(Other) .. ..	.. ..	70 0	62 4*	51 0	78 0*	.. ..
Masons .. ..	72 0	71 6	67 10	60 0	78 0*	66 0
Polishers (Machine-Granite)	64 0	62 0	62 4	51 0*	.. ..	.. ..
(Marble) .. ..	64 0	62 0	62 4	51 0	.. ..	.. ..
" (Other Granite)	64 0	60 0	66 0	51 0*	54/ & 60/*	.. ..
" (Marble)	64 0	58 1	66 0	51 0	54/ & 60/*	.. ..
<b>Mason, Monumental Workers</b>						
Carvers .. ..	84 4	77 0	62 4	70 0	78 0*	66 0
Fixers .. ..	76 0	60 0	62 4	60 0	66/ to 78/*	66 0
Labourers .. ..	52 0	58 0	47 8	48 0	54 0*	48 0
Letter Cutters .. ..	71 6	69 8	62 4	66 0	78 0*	66 0
Masons .. ..	69 8	66 0	62 4	60 0	66/ to 78/*	66 0
<b>Opticians.</b>						
Journeyman .. ..	62 0	62 0	.. ..	60 0	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>						
Guillotine Cutters .. ..	48 0	50 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Machinists .. ..	62 6	50/ & 60/	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Paper Making.</b>						
Beatermen .. ..	67 6	63 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(Assistant) .. ..	48 0	45 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Breakermen .. ..	50 0	51 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cutters .. ..	52 6	48 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Guillotine Men .. ..	48 0	48 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Machinists .. ..	67 6	63 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(Assistant) .. ..	48 0	45 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Packers .. ..	49 0	45 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ragboilermen .. ..	50 0	48 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rippers .. ..	48 0	45 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other Adults .. ..	48 0	45 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Polish Making.</b>						
Foremen .. ..	.. ..	55 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Grinders .. ..	.. ..	48 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Millhands .. ..	.. ..	50 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Mixers .. ..	.. ..	50 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other Adults .. ..	.. ..	42 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Portmanteaux Making.</b>						
Journeyman .. ..	60 0	60 0	58 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Potteries (General).†</b>						
Burners (Head) .. ..	58 0	370 0	360 8	.. ..	.. ..	48 0
(Assistant) .. ..	55 0*	365 0	360 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hollowware Pressers .. ..	63 0	54 0	54 0	.. ..	.. ..	51 0
Labourers .. ..	52 0	50 0	52 0	.. ..	.. ..	45 0
Sagger Makers .. ..	55 0	50 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sanitary Pressers .. ..	69 0	56 0	54 0	.. ..	.. ..	51 0
Throwers (1st Class) .. ..	69 0	60 0	70 0	.. ..	.. ..	54 0
(2nd Class) .. ..	.. ..	50/ to 57/6	62 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Turners .. ..	60 0	54 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>Potteries (Pipemaking).†</b>						
Burners (Head) .. ..	63 0	370 0	370 0	360 0*	.. ..	54 0
(Assistant) .. ..	.. ..	365 0	360 0	.. ..	.. ..	45 0
Drawers .. ..	58 0*	51 0	52 0	54 0*	.. ..	.. ..
Junction Stickers .. ..	60 0	52 0	54 0	.. ..	.. ..	48 0
Moulders .. ..	62 0	54 0	52 0	.. ..	.. ..	49 6
Mould Makers .. ..	58 0	63 0	56 0	66 0*	.. ..	.. ..
Setters .. ..	62 0	54 0	54 0	.. ..	.. ..	48 0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Brisbane rates from 22nd January, 1916. ‡ Adelaide rates do not apply to Wallaroo. Lower rates paid under agreement at that place.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP VI—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued*.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Potteries—Tile Making, (other than Roofing).†</b>												
Labourers .. ..	48	0	48	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	45	0
Moulders or Pressers ..	53	0	49/ & 53/	..	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setters (Head) .. ..	59	0	51	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	53	0	48	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Quarrying.</b>												
Borers (Hand or Machine)	68	0	1*60	0	..	..	57/ & 60/*	..	..	..	57	0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	60	0	1*54	0	..	..	54 0*	..	..	..	54	0
Dressers .. ..	73	4	1*66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	0
Facemen .. ..	70	0	1*60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	0
Gutters .. ..	78	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	0
Hammermen .. ..	66	0	1*69	0	..	..	57 0*	..	..	..	54	0
Labourers or Strippers ..	60	0	1*51	0	..	..	54 0*	..	..	..	50	0
Loaders, Pluggers or Trainers ..	60	0	1*54	0	..	..	54 0*	..	..	..	50	0
Machine Feeders .. ..	72	0	1*54	0	..	..	57 0*	..	..	..	54	0
Quarrymen .. ..	73	4	..	..	..	..	57 0*	66 0*	..	..	66	0
Spallers .. ..	64	0	1*60	0	..	..	57 0*	..	..	..	54	0
<b>Rope Making.</b>												
Clothes Line Lappers ..	48	0	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader ..	54	0	51	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen (Head) .. ..	66/ & 69/	..	60/ & 63/	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Jenny) .. ..	54	0	55	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Knockers Out and Dampers</b>												
Down .. ..	48	0	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oilers .. ..	52	6	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	54	0	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reelers (Hand) .. ..	49	6	51	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Steam) .. ..	51	0	53	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>												
Calender Hands .. ..	65	0	68	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers .. ..	55	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers .. ..	51	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers .. ..	55	0	57	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists .. ..	52	0	54	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaters .. ..	54	0	56	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers .. ..	55	0	57	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands ..	52	0	54	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands .. ..	58	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders (Other) .. ..	54	0	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Press Hands .. ..	54	0	56	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreaders .. ..	55	0	57	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing and other Makers .. ..	55	0	57	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters .. ..	52	0	54	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers .. ..	55	0	57	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Joiners .. ..	50	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders .. ..	55	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulcanisers .. ..	50	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrappers .. ..	50	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harnessmaking.†</b>												
Collarmakers .. ..	60	0	60	0	58	0	60	0	65	0	58	0*
Harnessmakers .. ..	60	0	60	0	58	0	60	0	60	0	58	0*
Machinists .. ..	60	0	60	0	58	0	60	0	60	0	58	0*
Saddlers .. ..	60	0	60	0	58	0	60	0	60	0	58	0*
<b>Sail Making.</b>												
Sailmakers .. ..	68	0	58	6*	57	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Ship Workers.</b>												
Carpenters and Joiners ..	72	0	66	0*	66	0	72/ to 84/*	..	..	..	66	0*
Dockers .. ..	60/ & 68/	..	60	0*	55/ & 60/6	..	..	..	..	..	48	0*
Painters .. ..	72/ & 80/	..	60	6*	55/ & 60/6	..	52	0	..	..	..	..
Shipwrights (New Work)	78	0	69	8*	69	8	72/ to 84/*	78	0	..	66	0*
„ (Old Work) .. ..	82	0	71	6*	73	4	72/ to 84/*	84	0	..	66	0*
<b>Soap Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..	55	0	57	6	60	0*	57	6	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. ..	48	0	48	0	42	0*	48	0	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	48	0	51	0	..	..	48	0	..	..	..	..
Soap Makers .. ..	60	0	65	0	60	0*	62	6	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	50	0	57	6	55	0*	57	6*	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Melbourne and Adelaide rates from 1st January, 1916, and Hobart rates from 3rd January, 1916. ‡ Brisbane rates from 22nd January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Tallow Making.</b>												
Tallowmen .. ..	59	0	60	0	60	0	48/ to 53/*		54	0	52	6
<b>Tanning and Currying.†</b>												
Beamsmen .. ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	65	0*
Curriers .. ..	68	0	68	0	68	0	65	0	65	0	68	0*
Fancy Leather Finishers	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0		
Japanners or Enamellers	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0		
Jiggers and Grainers												
(Bookbinding Leather)	61	0	61	0	61	0	58	0	58	0	61	0*
Labourers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	51	0	51	0		
Limemen and Yardmen	55	0	55	0	55	0	51	0	52	0		
Machinists (Fleshing) ..	63	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	63	0*
" (Scouring) .. ..	56	0	56	0	58	0						
" (Scudding) .. ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	58	0*
" (Shaving) .. ..	61	0	58	0	61	0	58	0	58	0	63	0*
" (Splitting) .. ..	68	0	68	0	68	0	65	0	65	0	66	6*
" (Unhairing) .. ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	58	0*
" (Whitening) .. ..	61	0	61	0	61	0	65	0	65	0	61	0*
" (Other) .. ..	56	0	56	0	56	0			52	0		
Rollers and Strikers ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	57	0	57	0	60	0*
Tablemen .. ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	55	0	55	0	58	0*
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making.</b>												
Cutters (1st Hand) ..	60	0	70	0	60	0*	60	0*			70	0*
" (2nd Hand) .. ..	50	0	58	6	50	0*					48	0*
Dressers .. ..	54	0	50	0								
Machinists .. ..	52	6	50	0	49	6*						
Sewers (Hand) .. ..	60	0	58	6	49	6*	60	0*	57	0		
Tent Makers .. ..	60	0	58	6	49	6*	60	0*				
<b>Wickerworking.</b>												
Bamboo or Wickerworkers	63	0	57	6	53	2	55	0	60	0	52	6
Basket Makers & Repairers	66	0	56	0	55	0*	55	0				
Upholsterers .. ..	64	0*	56	0	55	0*	50	0				

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

<b>Bricklaying.</b>												
Bricklayers (Surface) ..	78	0	71	6	71	6	66	0*	84	0*	72	0
" (Sewer and Tunnel) .. ..	84	0	77	0	77	0	66	0*	84	0*	78	0
<b>Carpentering.§</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	72	0	69	8	71	6	70	0	72	0	66	0
<b>Joinery.§</b>												
Machinists (1st Class) ..	63	0	63	0	71	6	57	0			54	0
" (2nd Class) .. ..	60	0	60	0	66	0	51	0			51	0
" (3rd Class) .. ..	54	0	53	0	60	6	49	6			48	0
<b>Labouring (Builders).†</b>												
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	62	0	58	8	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Carpenters' Labourers ..	54	0	58	8	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Concrete Workers .. ..	58	0	58	8	55	0	60	0	60	0*	56	10
Earth Excavators .. ..	54	0	58	8	55	0	54	0	54	0*	56	10
Gear Workers .. ..	62	0	58	8	55	0	66	0	72	0*	56	10
Masons' Labourers .. ..	62	0	58	8	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Plasterers' Labourers ..	58	0	58	8	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Scaffold Hands .. ..	62	0	58	8	55	0	66	0	72	0*	56	10
<b>Lathing and Ceiling.</b>												
Lathers .. ..	78	0*	72	0	64	2*	72	0*	78	0*	68	0*
Metal Ceilings .. ..	60	0	84	0							48	0*
<b>Masons.</b>												
Masons .. ..	69	8to73/4	71	6	67	10	60	0	78	0*	66	0
<b>Painting (House) and Glazing.</b>												
Glaziers .. ..	68	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Painters .. ..	68	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Paperhangers .. ..	68	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Signwriters .. ..	76	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	72	0	60	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157.

† In Melbourne, the current Wages Board Determination provides weekly rates of wages for night shifts equivalent to time and a quarter daily rates for each occupation.

‡ The rates of wages quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide are those payable under State Determinations or Awards. The rates quoted for Perth are the ruling or predominant rates, while those for Brisbane and Hobart are the rates fixed by the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which also awarded the following:—Sydney and Adelaide 60s. 6d., and Melbourne 56s. 10d., per week of 44 hours.

§ Brisbane rates from 29th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Plastering.</b>												
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	78	0	60	6	71	6						
Plasterers (Surface) ..	78	0	69	8	71	6	72	0	78	0	68	0
(Sewer or Tunnel)	84	0	to 73 78 10									
<b>Plumbing and Gasfitting.†</b>												
Galvanised Iron Workers	72	0	73	4	60	6	62	0	78	0	60	0*
Gasfitters .. ..	72	0	73	4	60	6	62	0	78	0	60	0*
Plumbers .. ..	72	0	73	4	60	6	68	0	78	0	60	0*
<b>Roofing.</b>												
Shinglers .. ..	78	0	77	0								
Slaters .. ..	78	0	77	0			72	0*	72	0*	66	0*
Tilers .. ..	78	0	77	0			72	0*	72	0*	66	0*
<b>Tile Laying.</b>												
Tile Layers .. ..	72	0	84	0*	66	0*						
<b>Tuckpointing.</b>												
Tuckpointers .. ..	72	0	64	2	66	0*	72	0*	72	0*		
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	72	0	69	8*					72	0		
Concretors .. ..	63	0	60	0*	60/ & 63/		57	0*	60	0		
Labourers .. ..	58	6	48/ to 57/*		54	0	54	0*	54	0		
Miners (Sewer) .. ..	68/ & 81/		57	0*	75	0	60	0*	63	0		
Pipejoiners and Setters	60/ & 66/		57/ to 66/*				60	0*	63/ & 72/			
Timbermen .. ..	66/ & 72/		57	0*	66/ & 69/		57	0*	63	0		
Toolsharpeners .. ..	66	0	57	0*	63	0	57	0*	63	0		

## GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.‡		Victoria.		Q'land.¶		S. Aus		W. Aust.		Tasmania.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coal Mining.§</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	56/6	to 72/	60	0	68	3					54/ to 66/	
Bracemen .. ..	63	0	50/ to 60/		54/ to 72/6						48/ to 54/*	
Carpenters .. ..	56/6	to 72/	60	0	58	9					54/ to 66/*	
					& 62	6						
Deputies .. ..	72/6	to 78/6	75	0*	69/ & 78/9						63/ to 69/*	
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.) .. ..	66/ to 80/		66/ to 75/		66	0					66/ to 78/	
Do. (Other) .. ..	60/ to 75/		60/ to 69/		60	0			75	6	60/ to 80/	
Labourers (Surface) ..	54/6	to 60/	45/ to 54/		48/ & 59/10						48	0
(Underground)	56/6	to 60/	49/ to 54/		51/ & 63/				60	6		
Miners (Machine) .. ..	69/ to 81/9		63/ to 78/		63/ & 75/9				†		75	0
(Manual) Dry Work	71/4 & 77/6		60/ to 72/		63/ & 75/9							
(Wet Work)	77/4 & 83/6		65/ to 78/		69/ & 81/10							
Platmen or Banksmen	60/ & 61/		60/ to 66/		54/ & 66/1				68	6*	50	0
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work)	76	6	66/ to 75/		69/ & 80/4							
(Wet Work)	76	6	66/ to 81/		75/ & 86/7							
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ..	54/6	to 77/6	61/ to 66/		63/ & 75/9				†		64	6
(Wet Work)	63/ to 80/		67/ to 72/		69/ & 81/10							
Shovelers .. ..	68/6	to 72/6							83	6		
Shovelers .. ..	51/ to 63/		48/ to 54/						72	6		
Skiprepairers .. ..	58	0	51/ to 54/								54	0
Strikers .. ..	54	0	45	0							54	0
Timbermen .. ..	69/6	to 77/6	60/ to 75/						83	6	56	0
Weighmen .. ..	64/ to 82/		50	0								
Wheelers .. ..	56/ to 60/		50/ to 60/		52/6 & 64/7				71/6 & 78/6		51	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Melbourne rates from 1st January, 1916. § Victoria.—Highest rates from 1st January, 1916, in State Coal Mines, Wonthaggi. ¶ Underground and surface labourers, platmen or banksmen, shiftmen and wheelers employed in the West Group Collieries work 51 hours per week, five days of nine hours and six hours on Saturday constitute a full shift. ¶ Increase from 1st January, 1916, by agreement made under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Gold and Other Mining (Except Coal).†</b>						
Battery Feeders ..	54/ to 60/	48/ & 51/6	55/11 to 60/	63/ to 66/	126/5 to 77/	45/ to 54/
Bracemen ..	57/ to 69/	55/ & 59/	63/3 to 78/	73/ to 83/	127/0 to 78/	48/ to 60/
Engine Drivers (Stationery)	60/ to 78/	60/ to 69/	66/ to 87/	79/6 to 83/	85 0	60/ to 78/
" (Winding & Loco.)	72/ to 90/	66/ to 75/	80/ to 93/	92 6	89 0	78/ & 84/
Firemen ..	54/ to 78/	51/ to 69/	54/ to 75/	69/6 to 76/	72 0	60/ to 66/
Labourers ..	55/ & 60/	49/ & 54/9	55/11 to 66/	57 0	126/5 to 70/	48/ to 60/
Miners (Dry Work) ..	60/ to 72/	58/ & 64/6	75/2 to 78/	†	127/4 to 90/	50/ to 66/
" (Machine) ..	60/ to 72/	60/ & 67/6	75/2 to 87/	†	128/0 & 96/	50/ to 66/
" (Wet Work) ..	66/ to 75/	64/ & 70/6	80/8 to 87/	†	127/9 to 96/	54/ to 72/
Platmen ..	57/ to 69/	55/ & 59/	63/3 to 78/	63/ to 66/	127/0 to 81/	48/ to 54/
Shaft Sinks (Dry Work)	63/ to 84/	62/ & 74/	75/2 to 78/	†	127/5 to 92/	54/ to 66/
" (Wet Work) ..	69/ to 90/	68/ & 80/	80/8 to 87/	†	128/0 to 96/	60/ to 72/
Shift Bosses ..	63/ to 84/	64/ & 70/	80 0	83/ to 87/	90/ to 120/	66/ to 80/
Timbermen ..	63/ to 78/	59/ & 69/10	75/2 to 87/	69/6 to 73/	128/0 to 96/	54/ to 69/

## GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Railways.†</b>						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—\$						
" (1st Class) ..	96 0	87 0	84/ to 93/	90 0	90 0	75 0
" (2nd Class) ..	90 0	81 0	79/6 to 85/6	84 0	84 0	69/ & 72/
" (3rd Class) ..	84 0	69/ to 75/	72/ to 78/	78 0	78 0	66/ & 69/
" (4th Class) ..	78 0	69 0	67/6 to 73/6	72 0	72 0	63 0
" (5th Class) ..	72 0		63/ to 69/		66 0	60 0
Firemen (1st Class)\$	66 0	57 0	58/6 to 64/6	66 0	66 0	54 0
" (2nd Class) ..	60 0	54 0	54/ to 60/	61 6	60 0	51 0
" (3rd Class) ..	57 0	51 0	49/6 to 52/6	57 0	57 0	46/6 & 48/
Guards (1st Class) ..	72 0	69/ & 72/	78/ to 90/	69/ & 73/6	} 60/ to 75/	66/ & 72/
" (2nd Class) ..	57/ to 69/	57/ to 66/	66/ to 81/	57/ to 70/6		57/ & 63/
" (3rd Class) ..	54/ to 60/	51/ & 54/	54/ to 69/	51/ to 58/6		48/ to 54/
Porters ..	52/6 to 57/	51/ to 57/	49/6 to 55/6	48/ & 51/	54 0	45/ to 51/
Shunters (1st Class) ..	66/ to 78/	66/ & 69/	73/6 to 90/	57 0	69/ to 75/	54/ to 57/
" (2nd Class) ..	69/ to 72/	60/ & 63/	63/ to 75/	54 0	63/ & 66/	52 6
" (3rd Class) ..	57/ to 63/		57/ to 66/	51 0		49 6
" (Ordinary) ..	54 0	51/ to 57/	52/6 to 61/6		57/ & 60/	
Signalmen (Special) ..		72/ & 75/	78 0		78/ & 81/	
" (1st Class) ..	75/ & 78/	66/ & 69/	66/ to 75/	60/ & 66/	69/ to 75/	54/ & 57/
" (2nd Class) ..	72 0	60/ & 63/	60/ to 69/	54 0	63/ & 66/	46/6 to 51/
" (3rd Class) ..	69 0	57 0	54/ to 63/	51 0	57/ & 60/	
" (4th Class) ..	66 0	54 0			54/ & 57/	
<b>Tramways (Electric &amp; Cable).  </b>						
Car Washers or Cleaners	52 6	51/ & 54/¶	124/9 3	51 0	54/ to 60/	48 0
Conductors (1st Year) ..	52 6	51/ & 54/¶	124/5/ & 48/	50 0	54 0	45 0
" (2nd Year) ..	55 6	54/ & 57/¶	124/8/ & 52/6	52 0	57 0	48 0
" (3rd Year) ..	58 0	57/ & 60/¶	126 0	54 0	60 0	51 0
Firemen (Four Fires) ..	59 0*	60/ & 63/¶	61 0	60 0	63 0*	
" (Less than Four) ..	57 0	57/ & 60/¶	57 0		60 0*	
Horse Drivers ..	52 6	51/ & 57/¶	48 0	55 6	1260 0	48 0
Labourers ..	52 6	51/ & 57/¶	48 0	51 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Lamp Trimmers ..	52 6	54 0				
Maintenance Men ..	52 6	51/ & 54/¶	48 0	51/ & 60/	54/ & 57/	48 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	58 0	51/ & 54/¶	124/5/ & 48/	54 0	54 0	51 0
2nd Year ..	60 0	54/ & 57/¶	124/8/ & 52/6	56 0	57 0	54 0
3rd Year ..	62 0	57/ & 60/¶	126 0	58 0	60 0	57 0
Night Watchmen ..	56 0	48 0	125/3 6	48 0	1254/ to 67/6	50 0
Overhead Wiremen						
(Leading) ..	75 0*	63 0	1260 6	63 0*	66 0	
(Other) ..	57/ to 66/¶	57 0	1249/9 to 53/	60 0*	57 0	48 0
Pitmen ..	60 0	60 0	48/ to 55/4	57 0*	57/ & 60/	
Signalmen ..	62/ to 66/	57/ & 63/¶	125/7 0	54/ to 58/		
Tower Wagon Drivers						
(Horse) ..	52 6	51 0	1253 0	48 0*	1260 0	
(Motor) ..	60 0			54 0*		
Track Cleaners ..	52 6	51/ & 54/¶	124/4 6	51 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	52/6 & 54/¶		54 0	48 0*	54 0*	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157.

† Contract work. ‡ The hours of labour for Railway Employees are 48 per week (in N.S.W. 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—N.S.W.—Porters, 108 to 120 hours per fortnight; VICTORIA.—Porters, 48 to 60 hours per week; SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Porters and Signalmen, 48 to 57 hours per week; and TASMANIA.—Guards and Shunters, 54, and Porters, 48 to 54 hours per week. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of Railway Employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for Foremen. § In N.S.W. the rates of wages for 1st Class Locomotive Drivers correspond to those fixed for Drivers driving express passenger or mail trains. 2nd to 5th Class correspond to the rates of wages fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wages for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban Passenger Service; (3) Second-grade Passenger Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wages for these services have been taken as corresponding to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class Classification in the other States, with the exception that Firemen for only three classes of service are graded. || For Sydney the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. ¶ For Brisbane ruling rates are quoted. ¶ The higher rate was granted voluntarily by one company in Melbourne until the 30th June, 1916. †† The number of working hours constituting a full week's work in Queensland have been fixed either by industrial agreement or award, as follows:—Mount Morgan and Cooktown, 48 hours; Gympie and Cloncurry, 44 hours. South Australian rates include a bonus, paid on a sliding scale regulated according to the price of copper, to workers engaged in copper mining.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Carrying (Merchandise).§</b>												
Carriers (One Horse) ..	1 <sup>25</sup> 0	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 0	0	1 <sup>24</sup> 7	6	1 <sup>7</sup> 50	0	54	0	1 <sup>24</sup> 7	0
" (Two Horses) ..	1 <sup>25</sup> 5	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 5	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 2	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 52	0	60	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 2	0
" (Three Horses) ..	1 <sup>25</sup> 3	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 9	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 5	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 53	0	..		..	
Corporation Carters—												
One Horse ..	55	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 0	0	1 <sup>24</sup> 8 to 52/6		50	0	60	0	47	0
Two Horses ..	..		1 <sup>25</sup> 5	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 2/6, 57/6		52	0	66	0	52	0
Jinkers (One Horse) ..	1 <sup>25</sup> 4	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 5	0	1 <sup>24</sup> 7	6	1 <sup>7</sup> 50	0	65	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 3	0
" (Two Horses) ..	1 <sup>25</sup> 9	0	1 <sup>26</sup> 0	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 2	6	1 <sup>7</sup> 52	0	65	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 8	0
Sanitary Carters ..	60	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 5	0	1 <sup>27</sup> 57	6	..		72	0	52/ & 57/	
Stable Hands ..	1 <sup>24</sup> 9	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 0	0	..		..		..		..	
Tip Dray Drivers ..	& 54	0	1 <sup>24</sup> 9	0	..		..		60	0	52/ & 57*	
Motor Lorries & Waggon	1 <sup>25</sup> 0/ & 54/		..		..		..		..		..	
under 3 tons carry capacity	1 <sup>24</sup> 52	6	60	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 0	0	57	6	..		52	0
3 tons carrying capacity	1 <sup>24</sup> 61	6	60	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 7	6	57	6	..		55	0
<b>Carrying (Passenger).</b>												
Bus or Coach Drivers	..		1 <sup>25</sup> 4	0	..		54	0	..		1 <sup>24</sup> 2	0
(Horse) ..	..		..		..		..		..		& 47	0
Chauffeurs ..	1 <sup>24</sup> 45	0	1 <sup>25</sup> 2	6	1 <sup>25</sup> 0	0	..		..		..	
<b>Lift Attendants.</b>												
Goods ..	1 <sup>7</sup> 50	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 48	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 45	0	50	0*	..		1 <sup>24</sup> 5	0*
Passenger ..	1 <sup>7</sup> 42/ & 45/		1 <sup>7</sup> 45	0	..		50	0*	..		1 <sup>24</sup> 5	0*

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

<b>Shipping (Ferryboats).</b>												
Deck Hands ..	48	0	..		1 <sup>25</sup> 52	6	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>24</sup> 40	0
Engineers ..	67/6 to 90/		..		1 <sup>25</sup> 67	6	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>24</sup> 65	0
Firemen ..	50/ to 57/6		..		1 <sup>25</sup> 60	0	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>24</sup> 42	0
Masters ..	67/6 to 90/		..		1 <sup>25</sup> 67	6	..	1 <sup>17</sup> 70/ to 80/	..	..	1 <sup>24</sup> 60	0
Shipkeepers ..	1 <sup>24</sup> 47	6	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Towing (Tug Boats).</b>												
Engineers ..	1 <sup>24</sup> 55	0	..		1 <sup>25</sup> 67	6	1 <sup>25</sup> 64	6	..	..	..	
Firemen ..	to 83	5	..		1 <sup>25</sup> 60	0	to 80	0	..	..	..	
Masters ..	57	6	56	6	..		..	..	..	..	..	
			& 57	8	1 <sup>25</sup> 67	6	1 <sup>25</sup> 64	6	1 <sup>17</sup> 75	0	..	
	1 <sup>24</sup> 55	0	78	6	..		to 80	0	& 77	6	..	
	to 83	5	to 87	8	..		..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Waterside Working.</b>												
Coal Lumpers per hour	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	10	1	9	1	9
Lightermen ..	66	0	50	0*	1 <sup>25</sup> 56	0	66	0	1 <sup>26</sup> 0	0	50	0*
Wharf Labourers per hour†	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9
<b>Passenger Vessels (Intra-State)†</b>												
Cooks (Chief) per month.	160	0	290	0*	240	0	..	240	0	160	0	
to 270	0		..		..		..	..	..	..	..	
" (Second) per month	130	0	200	0*	140	0	..	140	0	130	0	
to 170	0		..		..		..	..	..	..	..	
" (Third) ..	130	0	150	0*	100	0	..	100	0	..	..	
" (Ships) ..	170	0	130	0*	..		..	..	..	..	..	
Nightwatchmen ..	130	0	..		140	0	..	140	0	..	..	
Pantrymen ..	140	0	170	0*	130	0	..	130	0	..	..	
(Assistant) ..	110	0	140	0*	110	0	..	110	0	..	..	
Stewards (Second) ..	150	0	180	0*	150	0	..	150	0	110	0	
(2nd Saloon) ..	140	0	..		150	0	..	150	0	..	..	
(Asst. " ) ..	110	0	..		110	0	..	110	0	..	..	
(Sterage) ..	130	0	140	0*	130	0	..	130	0	..	..	
(Bedroom) ..	130	0	140	0*	110	0	..	110	0	..	..	
(Bath and	..		..		..		..	..	..	..	..	
Mess Room) ..	120	0	..		100	0	..	100	0	..	..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling. ‡ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. § Adelaide rates from 6th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Passenger Vessels (Inter-State)†</b>						
Bakers .. per month						
Barmen .. .. .						
Butchers .. .. .						
Cooks (Chief) .. .						
" (Second) .. .						
" (Third) .. .						
" (Ships) .. .						
Pantrymen .. .. .						
Scullerymen .. .. .						
Chief Saloon Steward						
Second .. .. .						
Second Saloon .. ..						
Fore Cabin .. .. .						
Bedroom & other, ..						
<b>All Vessels (Inter-State).†</b>						
A.B. Seamen .. per month						
Boatswains .. .. .						
Donkeymen .. .. .						
Firemen .. .. .						
Greasers .. .. .						
Lamp Trimmers .. .						
Fuel Trimmers .. .						
<b>Marine Engineers.††</b>						
Chief .. .. per month						
Second .. .. .						
Third .. .. .						
Fourth .. .. .						
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th ..						
<b>Merchant Service.†‡</b>						
Masters .. .. .						
Officers, Chief .. .						
" Second .. .						
" Third .. .						
" Fourth and Fifth						

LOWEST CLASS.  
Under 100 N.H.P.

HIGHEST CLASS.  
600 or more N.H.P.

INTERSTATE  
PASSENGER VESSELS.  
Lowest Highest  
Class, 250 Class, over  
tons & under. 4,000 tons.

INTERSTATE  
CARGO VESSELS.  
Lowest Highest  
Class 250 Class, over  
tons & under. 4,000 tons.

## GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Farming.</b>						
General Hands\$ .. .	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Harvesters\$ .. .	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	25/ to 37/6	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/
Milkers\$ .. .	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/
Ploughmen\$ .. .	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/
Chauffeurs (Portable) ..	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 37/6	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
" (Stationary) ..	..	50 0	..	..	..	50 0
Threshers (Feeders) ..	..	52 0	..	..	..	56 0
" (Machinists) ..	..	..	..	..	..	65 0
<b>Gardening.</b>						
Gardeners .. .. .	54 0	48 0	48 0*	548 0*	60 0	54 0*
" (Labourers)..	48 0	45 0	42 0*	548 0*	48/ to 54/*	48 0*
Nurserymen .. .. .	54 0	48 0	48 0*	548 0*	60 0	54 0*
" (Labourers) ..	48 0	42 0	42 0*	542 0*	48/ to 54/*	48 0*
<b>Pastoral Workers.</b>						
Cooks .. .. .	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	60 0*	50 0
Shearers .. per 100	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0*	24 0
Shed Hands\$ .. ..	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	46 0*	37 6
Wool Pressers .. ..	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	60 0*	65 0
<b>Rural Workers.</b>						
Fruit Harvesters, per hour	..	1 3½	..	1 3½	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157.

† Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling. § Rates of wages quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels; the lowest and highest classes are here specified. || Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages specified for Employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made, in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Clubs, (Residential).</b>												
Barmen .. .. .	4	27 0	3	41 0	3	30 0	1	55 0*	2	65 0†	2	135 0
Billiard Markers ..	4	24 0	2	28 6	& 35 0 2	50 0	2	25 0 & 30 0	..	..	2	130 0
<b>Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.).</b>												
Chefs .. .. .	4	52 6	2	41 0	2	55 0	2	47 6	2	45 0	2	140 0
.. .. .	to 100 0	to 56 0	to 56 0	to 70 0	to 50 0	to 80 0	to 65 0	to 80 0	to 65 0	to 80 0	to 80 0	to 80 0
Cooks (Second) ..	4	42 6	2	33 6	2	45 0	2	45 0	2	40 0	2	127 6
.. .. .	to 70 0	to 41 0	to 41 0	to 50 0	to 40 0	to 55 0	to 45 0	to 60 0	to 45 0	to 60 0	to 60 0	to 60 0
„ (Third) .. ..	4	35 0	2	33 6	2	45 0	2	40 0	2	35 0	2	127 6
.. .. .	to 57 6	to 36 0	to 36 0	& 47 6	& 45 0	& 45 0	& 45 0	to 45 0	to 45 0	to 45 0	to 45 0	to 45 0
Kitchenmen .. ..	4	26 6	2	26 0	2	25 0	2	25 0 & 30 0	2	25 0	2	120 0
Lift Attendants .. ..	2	122 6	2	145 0†	2	20 0	2	25 0	..	..	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	4	25 0	2	26 0	2	35 0	2	30 0	2	25 0	2	120 0
„ (Night Work) ..	4	25 0	2	26 0	2	25 0	2	25 0	2	30 0	2	122 6
<b>Hairdressing.</b>												
Full Hands .. ..	2	760 0	1	65 0	..	..	1	55 0	2	60 0	1	55 0*
Hairdressers .. ..	2	55 0	1	55 0	2	55 0	1	55 0	2	60 0	1	55 0*
<b>Hotels.</b>												
Barmen .. .. .	2	41 0	2	41 0	2	30 0	2	55 0*	2	65 0†	2	130 0
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	to 42 6	..	..	..	..	..	& 35 0	..
Billiard Markers ..	2	125 0	2	28 6	2	25 0	2	25 0 & 30 0	..	..	2	122 6
Handymen .. .. .	2	33 0	2	21 0	2	22 6	2	25 0 to 30 0	2	25 0	2	115 0
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	to 20 0	..
Kitchenmen .. ..	2	38 0	2	26 0	2	25 0	2	25 0 & 30 0	2	25 0	2	120 0
Lift Attendants .. ..	2	122 6	2	145 0†	2	25 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	2	138 0	2	26 0	2	20 0	2	30 0	2	25 0	2	120 0
„ (Night Work) ..	2	138 0	2	26 0	2	25 0	2	25 0	2	30 0	2	122 6
Waiters (Head) .. ..	2	45 0	2	36 0	2	35 0	2	42 6 & 45 0	..	..	2	125 0
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	to 40 0	..
„ (Others) .. ..	2	38 0	2	31 0	2	20 0	2	30 0	2	32 6	2	120 0
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	to 30 0	..
<b>Restaurants.</b>												
Pantrymen .. .. .	2	132/6&37/6	2	26 0	2	30 0	2	25 0 & 30 0	2	25 0	2	125 0
Waiters .. .. .	2	135/ & 40/	2	31 0	2	40 0	2	30 0	2	32 6	2	120 0

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

<b>Bill Posting.</b>							
Billposters .. ..	50 0	51 0	48 0*	48 0*	..	50 0*	
<b>Factory Engine Driving.</b>							
Engine Drivers (Stationary)							
1st Class .. ..	66 0	63 0	72 0	72 0*	72 0	63 0*	
2nd Class .. ..	63 0	54 0	64 0	66 0*	66 0	60 0*	
3rd Class .. ..	60 0	48 0	56 0	60 0*	60 0	57 0*	
Firemen (1st Class) ..	58 0	54 0	54 0	66 0*	60 0*	51 0*	
" (2nd Class) .. ..	54 0	48 0	..	60 0*	54 0*	48 0*	
Greasers .. ..	54 0	48 0	60 0	54 0*	54 0*	42 0*	
Trimmers .. ..	54 0	48 0	48 0	54 0*	54 0*	45 0*	
<b>Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke).†</b>							
Baggers and Loaders ..	2 48 0	64 0	..	48 0	..	49 6*	
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 52 0	15 52/6&52/6	2 147 6	48 0	60 0	1 47 0	
" (Two Horses) ..	2 55 0	15 57/6&57/6	2 152 0	50 0	60 0	1 52 0	
Trimmers .. ..	2 48 0	84 0	..	48 0	..	49 6*	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Not in addition to Board and Lodging. ‡ Melbourne rates from 8th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Fuel Distribution (Firewood).</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carters (One Horse) ..	<sup>25</sup> 52 0	<sup>25</sup> 50 0	<sup>25</sup> 47 6	48 0	54 0	<sup>15</sup> 47 0
(Two Horses) ..	<sup>25</sup> 55 0	<sup>25</sup> 55 0	<sup>25</sup> 52 0	50 0	54 0	<sup>15</sup> 52 0
Other Adults ..	<sup>22</sup> 54 0*	<sup>17</sup> 48 0	<sup>42</sup> 0*	49 0	..	..
Sawyers ..	<sup>22</sup> 54 0*	<sup>17</sup> 57 0	48 0	57 6	..	51 0*
Yardmen ..	54 0	<sup>17</sup> 48/to52/	42 0*	48 0	..	46 6*
<b>Lamp Lighting.</b>						
Lamp Lighters ..	<sup>28</sup> 63 0	..	<sup>18</sup> 48 9 & 52 0	..	55 0	..
<b>Marine Stores.</b>						
Bottle Washers ..	54 0	<sup>17</sup> 48 0	..	..	55 0	..
Foremen ..	59 0	<sup>17</sup> 50 0	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	54 0	<sup>17</sup> 45 0	..	..	55 0	..
<b>Municipal.</b>						
Labourers ..	60 0	55 0*	51 0*	54 0*	54 0	48 0*
Street Sweepers ..	55 0	55 0*	48 0*	54 0*	54 0	48 0*
<b>Musicians.</b>						
Orchestral ..	<sup>16</sup> 0/ & 80/	<sup>16</sup> 0 0	<sup>16</sup> 0 0	<sup>16</sup> 0 0*	<sup>16</sup> 0 0	<sup>16</sup> 0 0*
<b>Shop and other Assistants.</b>						
Boot Salesmen ..	<sup>17</sup> 48 to 62/6	<sup>17</sup> 52 6	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	<sup>17</sup> 57 6*	57 6	40/ to 60/*
Chemists Assistants ..	58 0	..	<sup>22</sup> 40 to 70/8	..	..	..
Clerks ..	<sup>17</sup> 35 to 50 0	52/ & 56/	<sup>17</sup> 40 0 to <sup>19</sup> 60 0	..	..	..
<b>Clothing (Mens').</b>						
Collectors, Doormen and Travellers ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Departmental Managers ..	<sup>17</sup> 65 0	60 0	..	..	..	..
Parcels Officemen ..	..	<sup>17</sup> 45 0	..	..	..	..
Salesmen ..	<sup>17</sup> 48 0	<sup>17</sup> 42 6	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	<sup>17</sup> 57 6	57 6	40 0*
Confectionery Salesmen ..	<sup>25</sup> 52 6	to 60 0	..	..	..	to 60 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	<sup>17</sup> 48/to 62/6	60 0	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	<sup>17</sup> 57 6	57 6	40/ to 60/
Fruit Salesmen ..	<sup>25</sup> 52 6	..	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	..	..	..
Furniture Salesmen ..	<sup>17</sup> 48/to 62/6	60 0	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	<sup>17</sup> 55 0*	62 6	40/ to 60/*
Grocery Salesmen ..	<sup>23</sup> 48/to52/6	<sup>17</sup> 55 0	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	<sup>18</sup> 55 0	57 6	52 0
<b>Hardware.</b>						
Managers (Branch) ..	<sup>17</sup> 75 0	<sup>17</sup> 80 0	..	<sup>17</sup> 90 0*	..	..
(Departmental) ..	<sup>17</sup> 65 0	<sup>17</sup> 80 0	..	<sup>17</sup> 80 0	..	<sup>18</sup> 90 0
Salesmen (Junior) ..	<sup>17</sup> 35 0	& 90 0	..	to 90 0	..	..
(Outside) ..	to 50 0	<sup>17</sup> 40 0	} <sup>14</sup> 40/ to 60/	<sup>17</sup> 37 6	..	<sup>14</sup> 40 0
(Senior) ..	..	to 55 0		to 52 6	..	to 55 0
..	..	<sup>17</sup> 70 0		<sup>17</sup> 45 0	..	..
Newsagents' Assistants ..	<sup>25</sup> 48/to 57/6	..	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	<sup>17</sup> 55/ & 57/6	62 6	<sup>18</sup> 60 0
Railway Bookstall Assist'nts ..	<sup>25</sup> 48/to 57/6	..	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	..	..	..
Tobacconists Salesmen ..	55 0	..	<sup>14</sup> 40/to60/	..	..	..
<b>Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.)†</b>						
Night Watchmen ..	<sup>42</sup> 50 0	<sup>27</sup> 57 0	<sup>27</sup> 42 0	<sup>28</sup> 56 0	56 0	<sup>27</sup> 40/ & 45/*
Office Cleaners ..	49 0	<sup>17</sup> 42 0	..	..	..	..
Packers (General) ..	56/ to 60/	56 6	<sup>12</sup> 55 0	<sup>17</sup> 50 0	55 0	30/ to 40/*
Storemen (General) ..	54/6 to 60/	56 6	<sup>25</sup> 5 0	<sup>17</sup> 50 0	55 0	30/ to 40/*
<b>Wholesale Grocery.†</b>						
Packers (Head) ..	60/ to 80/	55/ to 70/	<sup>12</sup> 59/to 84/	<sup>17</sup> 55 0	60 0*	48 0
(Other) ..	55 6	50 0	<sup>25</sup> 5 0	<sup>14</sup> 49 0*	55 0	48 0*
Storemen (Head) ..	60/ to 80/	60/ to 80/	<sup>12</sup> 59/to 84/	<sup>17</sup> 55 0	60 0*	48 0*
(Other) ..	54 6	57 6	<sup>12</sup> 55 0	<sup>14</sup> 49 0*	55 0	48 0*
<b>Wholesale Hardware.</b>						
Packers ..	<sup>12</sup> 57 6	<sup>17</sup> 47 6	<sup>14</sup> 40/to55/	50 0	55 0	<sup>18</sup> 45/to 55/
Storemen ..	<sup>12</sup> 54 6	<sup>17</sup> 47 6	<sup>14</sup> 40/to55/	50 0	55 0	<sup>18</sup> 45/to 55/
<b>Surveying.</b>						
Surveyors(Cooks for 7 days ..	51 0	..	..	..	63/ & 70/	..
(Foremen) ..	57 0	..	..	..	72 0	..
(Labourers) ..	51 0	..	..	..	60 0	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † Melbourne rates from 24th January, 1916. Brisbane rates from 17th January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## APPENDIX VII.

**Minimum Rates of Wages for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 30th September, 1915.**

(See *Explanatory Note at top of page 157*).

## GROUP III.—FOOD DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Biscuit Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	23	0	25	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Butter Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	..	..	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cheese Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	..	..	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Confectionery.</b>												
Chocolate Dippers ..	24	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	20/to 22/6*	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	20/to 24/	..	20	0	17	6	21	0	20/to 22/6*	..	..	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>												
Fillers .. ..	25/ & 33/	..	31	6	17	6*	21	0	..	..	27	0
Other Adults .. ..	23	0	25	0	17	6*	21	0	..	..	22	6
<b>Pastry Cooks.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	22/to 43/	..	20	0	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>												
Head Women .. ..	27	6	28	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	to 30 0*	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24 0*	..	to 22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars).</b>												
Ringers .. ..	25	0	24	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	25	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
Machinists (Wax Thread)	35	0	35	0	28	0	30	0*	..	..	35	0
Other Adults .. ..	28	0	28	0	28	0	27	0	30	0*	28	0
<b>Dressmaking.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	20	0	21	6	20	0	16	0	25	0	20	0*
	to 25 0*	..	..	..	to 25 0*	..	..	..	to 30 0*	..	..	..
<b>Dyers and Cleaners.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	30	0*	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Hat Making (Straw).</b>												
Finishers .. ..	1 <sup>o</sup> 25	0	25	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	1 <sup>o</sup> 30	0	30	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Millinery.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	25	0*	25	0	21	0*	20	0*	25	0	20	0*
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	to 30 0*	..	..	..
<b>Shirt Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	25	0*	22	6	20	0*	16	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Order).</b>												
Machinists (Coat Hands)	28	6	25	6	26	0	25	6	40	0	25/ to 35/	..
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	24	0	25	6	26	0	25	6	40	0	..	..
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	30/ & 35/	..	26	0	26	0	26	0	45	0	35	0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	25/ & 29/	..	24	0	23	6	24	0	35	0	29	0
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>												
Machinists (Coat Hands)	25	0	24	0	24	0	22	6	40	0	<sup>a</sup> 35	0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23	0	24	0	21	6	22	6	40	0	<sup>a</sup> 35	0
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	25	0	24	0	21	0	22	6	45	0	<sup>a</sup> 35	0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23	0	22	6	21	0	20	0	35	0	<sup>a</sup> 29	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working (Woolen Mills)</b>												
Comb Minders ..	21	0	22	6	15	0*	20/ to 22/6*		..		20	0*
Drawers and Menders ..	30	0	22	6	22	0*	20/ to 22/6*		..		20	0*
Gillbox Minders ..	21	0	22	6	17	6*	20/ to 22/6*		..		20	0*
Other Adults ..	21	0	21	0	..		20/ to 22/6*		..		20	0*
Warpers ..	30	0	30	0	20/ to 25/		25 0*		..		25	0*
Weavers (Loom) ..	35	0	30	0	20/ to 30/		22/ to 32/		..		25	0*
<b>Tie Making.</b>												
Machinists ..	22	6*	20/ & 22/6		..		..		..		..	
Needlewomen ..	25	0*	22/6 & 25/		..		..		..		..	
Pressers, Boxers & others	20	0*	20 0		..		..		..		..	
<b>Underclothing.</b>												
Adult Females ..	20	0	20 0		20 0*		16 0		25 0*		16 0*	
	to 25	0*										
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Garment Makers	20	0	27 6		..		..		..		..	
Needlewomen ..	to 25	0*	22 6		..		..		..		..	

## GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

<b>Bedding and Furniture.</b>												
Bedding Machinist ..	30	0	30 0†		27 6		25 6		..		27 6	
Mattress (Wire) Workers	36	0	36 0†		..		25 6		..		27 6	
Picture Frame Workers	25	0	22 6		..		..		..		..	
<b>Bookbinding.</b>												
Folders ..	23 0		21 0		20 0		22 0		20 0		..	
Sewers ..	25/ & 35/		23 0		20 0		22 0		to 25 0*		..	
<b>Brassworking.</b>												
Coremakers ..	37 0		30 0		..		..		..		..	
Other Adults ..	20 0*		20/ to 25/		..		..		..		..	
<b>Brush Making.</b>												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	..		..		..		21 0		..		..	
Bench Drawers ..	..		21 0		..		21 0		..		..	
Machinists (Treadle Knot)	..		21 0		..		21 0		..		..	
<b>Candle Making.</b>												
Forewomen ..	30 0		27 6		21 6		..		..		..	
<b>Cardboard Box Making.</b>												
Box Makers ..	25 0*		25/ & 27/6		..		20/ to 25/		..		..	
Other Adults ..	20 0		23 0		..		20 0		..		..	
	to 22 6*						to 22 6*		..		..	
<b>Jewellers.</b>												
Chainmakers ..	36/ to 40/		35 0		..		35 0		..		..	
Enamel Fillers ..	20/ to 30/		..		..		35 0		..		..	
Gilders ..	36 0		45 0		..		35 0		..		..	
Polishers ..	36 0		45 0		..		35 0		..		..	
Scratch Brushers	35 0		35 0		..		35 0		..		..	
Workers N.E.I. ..	40 0		55 0		..		35 0		..		..	
<b>Leather Small Goods.</b>												
Hand Stitchers ..	26 0		28 0†		..		..		..		..	
Other Adults ..	26 0		22 6†		..		..		..		..	
<b>Paper Making.</b>												
Adult Females ..	22 6		21 0		..		..		..		..	
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>												
Adult Females ..	22 6		20 0		..		..		..		..	
<b>Polish Making.</b>												
Adult Females ..	..		25 0		..		..		..		..	
<b>Potteries.</b>												
Adult Females ..	20 0		25 0		..		..		..		..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157. † From 1st January, 1916

‡ From 21st January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Printing.</b>						
Jobbing Office Assistants	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 6	..	..
Lithographing Feeders ..	25 0	22 0	20 0	22 6	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	27 0	27 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harness Makers</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	28 0	28 0†	27 6	30 0	30 0	..
<b>Sail Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	30 0	27 6*	20/& 25/*	..	..	..
<b>Soap Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	21 0	27 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Makers.</b>						
Machinists .. ..	127 6 to 32 6	27 6*	21 0*	..	..	..

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages mentioned herein for Employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmaids .. ..	126 0	126 0	125 0	155 0*†	165 0†	120 0 & 25 0
Housemaids .. ..	114 0	116 0	115 0	118 6 & 20 0	120 0	112 0 & 15 0
Laundresses .. ..	120 0	121 0	20 0	127 6*	..	120 0
Waitresses (Head) ..	120 0	116 0	..	120 0	..	120 0
„ (Other) .. ..	117 6	115 0	115 0	118 6 & 20 0	122 6	115 0 & 20 0
<b>Laundries.</b>						
General Hands .. ..	21 0	24 0*	..	20 0	36 0	24 0*
Machinists (Shirt & Collar)	25 0	27 0*	21 0*	20 0	42 0	24 0*
Sorters .. ..	25 0	25 0*	22/ to 25/*	22 0	36 0	24 0*
Starchers .. ..	25 0	24 0*	..	20 0	36 0	24 0*
Washers .. ..	25 0	24 0*	24/ to 36/*	20 0	36 0	24 0*
<b>Office Cleaners.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	121 0	122 6	..	120 0*	..	..
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantry Maids .. ..	118 0 & 21 0	115 0	116 0	122 6	120 0	115 0
Waitresses .. ..	117 6 to 24 0	115 0	116 0	118 6	122 6	115 0

## GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

<b>Salesmen, Clerks, etc.</b>						
Cashiers .. ..	125 0 to 35 0	32 0	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..
Clerical Assistants ..	125 0 to 35 0	36 0	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..
<b>Saleswomen.</b>						
Boot .. ..	125/ to 36/	130 0	22/6 to 35/	122 6* to 27 6	34 6	..
Drapery .. ..	125/ to 36/	32 0	22/6 to 35/	122 6 to 27 6	34 6	..
Fruit & Confectionery	120 0	..	22/6 to 35/	..	34 6	..
News Agent & Bookstall	125/& 32/6	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..
Tobacconists .. ..	135/& 40/	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 157.

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging. ‡ From 1st January, 1916.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 157.

## APPENDIX VIII.

The ultimate effect of any initial general rise of wages, if such effect, being instantaneous and automatic were not counteracted by other economic factors, and a note upon the Series  $(1 + k) (1 + ka) (1 + ka^2) \dots$   $k$  and  $a$  being fractional, in connection therewith.

Suppose (i) that the wages in any given industry, which were originally  $W$ , have been increased to  $W (1 + k)$ , that is increased by the amount of  $k$  per unit; and (ii) that the wages-bill represents a fraction  $a$  of the total cost of the finished article, then the raw material, together with all other costs, represent  $1 - a$  of the total cost.

On increasing the wages by  $k$  per unit, the total cost of the article, originally unity, becomes, if the other expenses are unchanged:—

$$(1) \dots a(1 + k) + 1 - a = 1 + ka.$$

Consequently a worker who received the advance will unavoidably lose some of his advantage as a consumer in consequence of the increased total cost of various commodities. If, then, this loss of advantage be made good by repeating the process of raising his wages, in order that he may receive the full advantage of the original rise, he must obtain a further advance, that is, his wages must now rise to  $W (1 + k) (1 + ka)$ . The new cost-price of the article is therefore:—

$$a(1 + k)(1 + ka) + 1 - a$$

which may be written:—

$$(1 + ka)(1 + ka^2) + a^2k^2(1 - a).$$

Now,  $a$ ,  $k$ , and  $1 - a$  are all fractional, and in practical cases  $k$  is rarely larger than  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Consequently the second of these terms may be neglected in comparison with the first, which latter is essentially greater than unity. Thus the total cost, if  $k$  be positive, that is, if the wages were increased, will have risen to the value  $(1 + ka)(1 + ka^2)$ .

By proceeding in this way continually, and following the same line of argument, it can be seen that the interaction of wages and prices forces the total cost  $K$  up to the limiting value:—

$$(2) \dots K = (1 + ka)(1 + ka^2)(1 + ka^3), \text{ etc., to infinity,}$$

and if the worker is to receive the full advantage of his initial rise, he must ultimately receive a wage of:—

$$(3) \dots W_{\infty} = W(1 + k)(1 + ka)(1 + ka^2), \text{ etc., } \dots (1 + ka^{\infty}).$$

The preceding demonstration *assumes that the cost of production, other than wages, is unaffected*. This is not a likely assumption, for it would certainly *increase*, owing to the fact that the wage-element (which must be assumed to be subject to a *general* increase) must tend to cause a rise in the cost of the raw material used in the production also. This will be referred to later.

In regard to the series in (3), it will first be established that it has a limiting value, *i.e.*, it is convergent.

Denoting the series by  $F(k)$ , and supposing that :—

$$(4) \dots\dots F(k) = \rho_0 + \rho_1 k + \rho_2 k^2 + \dots\dots$$

It is obvious by inspection that :—

$$(5) \dots\dots F(k) = (1 + k) F(ka);$$

and also that :—

$$(6) \dots\dots F(ka) = \rho_0 + \rho_1 \cdot ka + \rho_2 (ka)^2 + \dots\dots$$

Consequently if we multiply (6) by  $1 + k$ , and equate the coefficient of  $k^{n+1}$  in the product with that in (4), we obtain :—

$$(7) \dots\dots \rho_{n+1} = \rho_{n+1} a^{n+1} + \rho_n a^n; \text{ that is}$$

$$(8) \dots\dots \frac{\rho_{n+1}}{\rho_n} = \frac{a^n}{1 - a^{n+1}}$$

now,

$$(9) \dots \text{Lim}_{n=\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \text{Lim}_{n=\infty} \frac{\rho_{n+1}}{\rho_n} \cdot k = \text{Lim}_{n=\infty} \frac{a^n k}{1 - a^{n+1}} = 0,$$

since  $a^n = a^{n+1} = 0$

that is, the series is convergent.

This limiting value of the series may be found with any required degree of approximation, as follows. Let :—

$$(10) \dots\dots P = (1 + k) (1 + ka) (1 + ka^2), \text{ etc}; \text{ thus :—}$$

$$(11) \dots\dots \log_e P = \log_e (1 + k) + \log_e (1 + ka), + \text{etc.}$$

$$= k - \frac{k^2}{2} + \frac{k^3}{3} - \frac{k^4}{4} + \text{etc.}$$

$$+ ka - \frac{k^2 a^2}{2} + \frac{k^3 a^3}{3} - \frac{k^4 a^4}{4} + \text{etc.}$$

$$+ ka^2 - \frac{k^2 a^4}{2} + \frac{k^3 a^6}{3} - \frac{k^4 a^8}{4} + \text{etc.} + \text{etc.}$$

The vertical summation of this last expression gives :—

$$(12) \dots \log_e P = \frac{k}{1-a} - \frac{k^2}{2(1-a^2)} + \frac{k^3}{3(1-a^3)} - \frac{k^4}{4(1-a^4)} + \text{etc.}$$

When  $k$  is not very large, this series is rapidly convergent. Generally it will be found sufficient to take only four terms. The value of  $\log_e P$ , if multiplied by .43429448, gives  $\log_{10} P$ . The following example shews the computation when  $k = \frac{1}{10}$  and  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \log_e P &= \frac{.1}{1-.5} - \frac{.01}{2(1-.25)} + \dots = .20000 - .00667 \\ &+ .00038 - .00003 = .19368 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \log_{10} P = .19368 \times .434 \dots = .08412; \text{ hence}$$

$$P = 1.2137$$

A table prepared in this way is appended.

In obtaining these ultimate values it was assumed that the cost of raw material and all other costs excluding wages remained unaffected. If, however, the rise in wages were *general*, then this assumption cannot be made, and the effect would ordinarily be that larger increases than are shewn in the table would become necessary. Moreover, if the cost of the raw material, etc., arising in consequence of the increase of wages, also increased in the ratio 1 to  $1 + k$ , then, the purchasing power would not be enhanced, that is the original rise would be without effect.

*These results go to shew that the principle of attempting to equate wages with the prices of commodities, so as to give wages of an invariable purchasing power, i.e., so as to pay a wage which shall give a constant command of commodities under all vicissitudes of their exchange-value, is a principle subject to great limitations, for before such rises in wages and price as are indicated in the table could be reached, other economic factors would inevitably come into operation. The tables hereunder thus shew quantitatively the ultimate tendency of the principle, not the result that will be reached in any actual example. The reason of this is dual. The actual advances in wages occur at appreciable intervals of time, and, owing to this fact, other economic factors operate to restrict the tendency, viz., by the destruction or modification of the industry, or by the introduction of machinery for cheapening the labour element in the total cost of production.*

**TABLE I.**—Shewing the Limit of Automatic Rise in Wages, which would be caused by an Initial Rise (of  $k$  per unit) in Wages; assuming the Corresponding Rise in Prices to be  $ka$  per unit, Computed from the Product  $(1+k)(1+ka)(1+ka^2)(1+ka^3)$ .....for different values of  $k$  and  $a$ .

Value of the Initial Rise in Wages ( $k$ ).	Ratio of the Initial Wages to the Price of the Commodities. Value of $a$ .								
	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
	Ultimate Rise in Wages, due to the Initial Rise in Wages when Consequent Rises are Automatically Adjusted after the Initial Rise.								
% 5	% 5.58	% 6.32	% 7.26	% 8.53	% 10.34	% 13.10	% 17.86	% 27.97	% 63.81
10	11.22	12.76	14.76	17.47	21.37	27.46	38.26	62.70	165.08
15	16.92	19.34	22.51	26.83	33.13	43.15	61.51	105.62	324.02
20	22.67	26.05	30.49	36.62	45.65	60.28	87.92	157.00	570.98
25	28.48	32.90	38.72	46.85	58.95	78.93	117.82	222.99	951.00
30	34.35	39.88	47.21	57.52	73.07	99.23	151.59	301.73	1530.60
35	40.27	46.99	55.96	68.65	88.04	121.25	189.59	397.31	2406.90
40	46.24	54.23	64.96	80.26	103.90	145.10	232.28	512.89	3721.00
45	52.28	61.62	74.22	92.34	120.68	170.93	280.07	652.16	5677.10
50	58.38	69.15	83.75	104.91	138.41	198.83	333.52	819.33	8566.00

**TABLE II.**—Shewing the Limit of Continued Fall in Wages Consequent on an Initial Fall of  $k$  per unit in Wages; assuming the Corresponding Fall in Prices to be  $ka$  per unit, Computed from the Product  $(1-k)(1-ka)(1-ka^2)(1-ka^3)$ .....for different values of  $k$  and  $a$ .

Per-centage value of $k$ .	Rates of Initial Wages to the Price of Commodities. Value of $a$ .								
	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
	Ultimate fall in Wages, due to the Initial Fall in Wages when Consequent Falls are Automatically Adjusted after the Initial Fall.								
5	5.53	6.19	7.02	8.13	9.67	11.93	15.56	22.40	39.75
10	11.00	12.24	13.82	15.89	18.70	22.76	29.08	40.23	64.21
15	16.41	18.17	20.38	23.26	27.13	32.58	40.78	54.33	79.07
20	21.77	23.97	26.72	30.27	34.96	41.44	50.85	65.42	87.95
25	27.08	29.64	32.84	36.91	42.24	49.43	59.49	74.06	93.19
30	32.32	35.18	38.74	43.22	48.99	56.60	66.87	80.75	96.23
35	37.51	40.60	44.42	49.18	55.22	63.02	73.13	85.89	97.95
40	42.65	45.90	49.88	54.81	60.98	68.74	78.41	89.78	98.92
45	47.74	51.13	55.13	60.13	66.27	73.82	82.85	92.71	99.47
50	52.76	56.12	60.20	65.13	71.12	78.30	86.54	94.89	99.72

